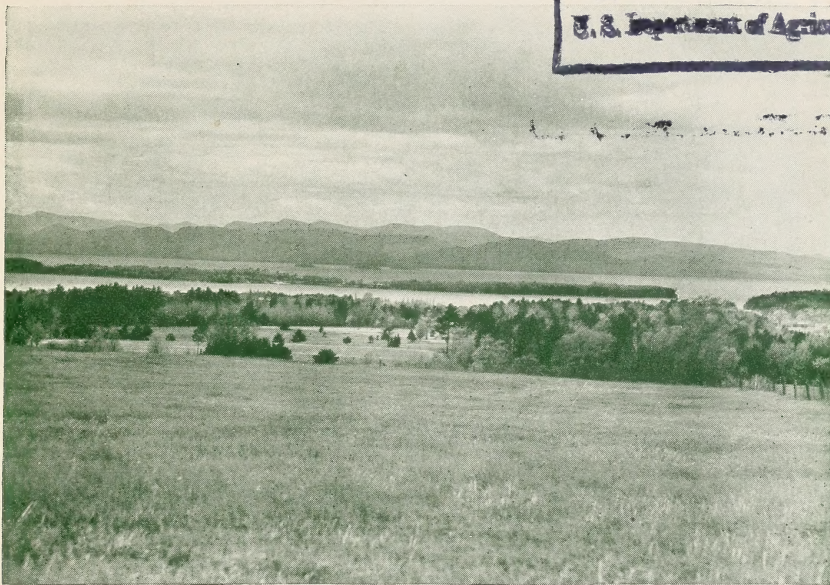
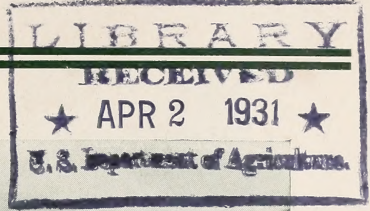


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks. A View near the Nursery

*Plants for the
Hardy Border, the Rockery
and the Wild Garden*

1931

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, Inc.
Shelburne, Vermont



FOREWORD

IT IS our constant aim to give accurate descriptions and to keep moderate prices, at the same time sending out plants of good quality, well grown and packed, and true to name or color. **We guarantee that plants will reach you safely, but if received in poor condition we must be notified at once.**

While we use every care to prevent mistakes, they do occur, and *we will gladly rectify them*, but in no case will we be responsible for more than the value of the plants supplied.

We welcome letters of inquiry regarding the culture or habits of our plants, and attempt to give each one a full answer. At times we cannot do this, but if you write in advance of the regular planting seasons, when we are not so busy, we will answer to the best of our ability.

Prepaid Delivery

We are convinced that delivery charges should be included in the price of all except the largest and heaviest plants. Accordingly, our prices cover delivery to the customer if east of the Mississippi River. Beyond that point, add 5 per cent for prepaid delivery. In addition, we fully insure all packages of more than \$5 value, and guarantee safe delivery on all shipments.

By this we avoid troublesome small postage bills, while the total cost of your order is readily found. We do not skimp on packing material, but excess weight is kept at a minimum.

Please remit cash with order whenever possible. We are glad to open accounts when prices or quantities required are uncertain. Personal checks or Postal Money Orders are preferred. Stamps may be sent for amounts of less than \$1. Prices quoted are net and subject only to the regular quantity discounts.

Please note also that 5 plants of one variety will be sold at the 10 rate, and 25 at the 100 rate, i.e., 5 Phlox Beacon take the 10 rate, but 5 different Phloxes do not.

Canadian customers, to avoid delay, should obtain a permit to import from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and send the stickers received to us. A Certificate of Inspection accompanies all shipments.

Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, and Crocuses, and many other American and foreign bulbs, are offered in a special folder, published in the fall. A copy will be mailed you. If you do not receive one, please ask for it.

Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees and Berry Plants, Lilacs, Roses, Climbing Vines and Rhododendrons are listed in a separate catalogue which we will gladly send free on request to anyone interested.

No other list of Perennial Plants, etc., is published during the year. The prices in this list will apply throughout the season. Keep this catalogue for your fall orders. Additional copies will gladly be sent.

Hardy Perennial Plants

New or Rare Varieties of Especial Interest

Anchusa myosotidiflora

This is called the Forget-me-not-flowered Alkanet. A gem for the rockery, and fine if massed in the garden, growing 18 inches tall and never becoming coarse as do the common sorts. Its dainty blue flower sprays and good foliage are fine throughout the season. Locate it so that it is protected against the cold spring winds. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Corydalis bulbosa

This is the only bulbous member of the *Corydalis* family, and it is the form best suited for use in the rockery. In size it is a tiny gem, as it grows only about 3 inches tall. The foliage is finely cut and the flowers are in racemes, rosy purple in color. It blooms very early, in April and May, and the foliage disappears in early summer as it does with other *Corydalis*. The bulbs greatly resemble those of crocus, save that they are not so large. Increases readily, to form large clumps. Very scarce and rarely offered. *Please note* that bulbs will not be sent in the spring, but only when dormant, in midsummer, which is the proper time. 75 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5.

Cypripedium

The Lady-Slippers, our most beautiful Orchids, range from tiny gems to stately plants 2 feet high. We are listing only the best forms, as the smaller sorts are too delicate and rare, and should only be attempted by the most skilful cultivators of this class of plants. Several western forms are available but are of doubtful value. We can obtain them if desired.

Acaule. The common Pink Moccasin Flower of dry woods and sandy plains, usually found in undergrowth. 30 cts. per bud.

Parviflorum. A tiny yellow form from moist woods that is not usually offered, and the following sort is often substituted for it. It is fragrant, and the sepals much deeper colored than in its relative. 30 cts. per bud.

Pubescens. *Yellow Lady-Slipper.* An attractive plant growing in deep shade in cool woodland. Has no fragrance. 30 cts. per bud.

Spectabile. *Showy Lady-Slipper.* The finest American Orchid. Grows 2 feet or more high, with handsome foliage and large pink and white flowers in July. It thrives in bogs or in rich, low woods, requiring considerable moisture and some shade. 35 cts. per bud.

The prices quoted for these plants are for single bud crowns only. However, we can usually furnish heavier plants, and do so when more than one bud is ordered. Clumps of some varieties with fifty to one hundred buds are to be had at special prices. Fine for winter forcing or for display.

Cyclamen neapolitanum

Hardy *Cyclamen* are bulbous European plants, native to woodlands, liking perfect drainage, shelter from ground winds, and morning sun. The soil should never be acid, leaf-mold of oak leaves being preferable, and a good proportion of old mortar or plaster should be added. The location should be dry in midsummer, and if on a gentle slope, so that winter moisture does not stand, little more need be done. All sorts save *C. europæum* should be shallow planted, and should be given a mulch of leaf-soil after planting. *C. europæum* should be planted 4 to 6 inches deep.

There are both spring and fall-flowering types, all comparatively hardy. We have been interested in these for some time and have grown a few sorts. For the present we offer but one variety, though we hope to offer a good collection another year.

C. neapolitanum is of the fall-flowering type, and is called the Ivy-leaved *Cyclamen* (sometimes *C. hederaefolium*). It produces its rosy pink flowers in abundance, before the foliage. The leaves are large, handsomely silver-marbled, and persist all winter. It is one of the hardiest species, and may be successfully combined with our native hepaticas and saxifrages, in the wild garden. Naturalized at the foot of a tree, with close-by the leaves of the rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*), it follows nicely the spring-blooming natives mentioned or any of the smaller spring-flowering bulbs, as scillas or galanthus.

The plants we offer have been pot-grown in the greenhouse. They are not large, but all are thrifty and should flower next fall. They will be shipped in pots to avoid disturbing the roots. No growth will show through the summer but they will start with the cool weather. The bulbs are about ½ inch in diameter. \$1.25 each.

Delphinium Hybrids

The Hybrid Larkspurs, as they are better known, may be had under every conceivable name and claim. Ours is a mixture of all the best sorts, and as such it will give wonderful results. The basic strain we use is an English one not commonly offered. It does not give extra size or height, but the flowers have lasting quality, the plants are strong, stand well against wind, and are resistant to disease. To this we add an equal quantity of a mixture from the best sources. Last season we had some wonderful colors—all shades of blue, shading to rose and an occasional white. They thrive in any good garden soil, moderately enriched. Extra-fine spikes may be had by feeding with liquid manure when the first stem-growth appears. Young plants should not be allowed to bear more than 3 or 4 spikes. 2-yr. clumps, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

*Camassia esculenta***Dielytra spectabilis****Bleeding-Heart**

There is a place in every garden for a few plants of this fine old favorite. It delights with its prompt response to the first warm days, and when the arching sprays of pink and white appear, spring is really at hand. If planted in a shady place, and in a deep soil—it will flower until midsummer and will look well all that time. Plant a few mertensias with them to provide color even earlier than the Bleeding-Heart. Lavender tulips, like Rev. Ewbank, are a fine contrast. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Digitalis Isabellinae

This is the first true yellow form of *Digitalis purpurea gloxiniaeflora*, and not to be compared with the older yellow forms like *D. ambigua*. The plant is hardy and vigorous, with stems from 3 to 4 feet tall. Flowers large, and a soft yellow in color. After the first bloom is past, if the stems are cut, there will be a succession of shorter stems. Moreover, the plant shows perennial tendencies and does not die after flowering as do biennials. Our seed was saved here, and should be true. Extra-heavy plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Camassia esculenta**Wild Hyacinth or Quamash**

The name *Camassia* is from the Indian name for the plant, Quamash, which is said to refer to the shape of the bulb. It was a favorite article of food whenever found, and the early botanist who named it had the fact in mind when fixing the specific name. It is common in woodlands in many parts of the country.

As a cultivated bulb, it far exceeds the wild form, and is, perhaps, the finest native bulbous plant for the garden, as it succeeds in any cool, deep soil. It will even grow in sod and increase in number. The best location is among low perennials in the front of the border or in the edge of shrubbery.

It should be planted in clumps of several bulbs for the best effect. Once established, it will throw up more flower-stems each year, increasing in beauty. Under the best conditions it may stand 2 feet high. The flowers are blue or sometimes white.

The western forms are taller and stronger and deeper in color than *Esculenta*. The species *Leichtlini* is often 3 feet high, and resembles a miniature *eremurus*. Several selected forms vary in color to white.

We offer—

- C. esculenta.** First-size bulbs, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.
- C. leichtlini.** First-size bulbs, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.
- C. leichtlini, Cream.** Selected light colors of the preceding. \$2 for 10.

A mixture of 25 bulbs of the above will be sent postpaid for \$2.75

Gaillardia, President Hoover

A very desirable new *Gaillardia* of vigorous, erect habit. It is the color that makes it distinct—a mingling of bronzy red with yellow, impossible to describe. The general effect is bronze-red, and there is not the vivid contrast so often found objectionable in the colors of this plant. Good stems and large flowers make it fine for cutting. Potted plants only (will flower this year), 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy

This new double *Baby's Breath* is one of two genuine American introductions that are advances over all older sorts (Jersey Gem *Viola* is the other), and it has received the coveted Award of Merit in England. Originating in New England, it is perfectly hardy and will succeed anywhere, North or South. The individual flowers are double the size of the older variety, pure white, produced on stems better suited for cutting and, best of all, the plants flower continuously from July till late fall. Give plenty of room, for it is a robust grower needing as much space as a peony. Any deep soil suits it. In a sunny place flowering sprays will be produced on and off all summer. Field- or pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Helleborus niger

Christmas Rose

This is but a memory to many, and almost unknown to garden-lovers whose interest began since the Quarantine Act was passed. But now that we have a good stock of plants available, everyone should have at least one clump of this fine old favorite. Planted in a coldframe or protected by a box and a pane of glass, it will provide flowers in midwinter after a few warm days. In the open garden it flowers with the first spring days, its white flowers, flushed pink, over the evergreen foliage, being particularly welcome. Good clumps, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Hemerocallis

Of the new Betscher Hemerocallis, two sorts stand out as distinct and pleasing. All are good, but these two are our choice at present, and they are also available in sufficient quantity to make prices lower, so that they may be grown in every garden.

Goldeni. Well named, owing to its many fine deep golden orange flowers, produced freely in early July. It grows to a height of 3 feet, is quite vigorous in habit, and a most effective garden plant. \$1.50 each, \$5 for 5.

J. A. Crawford. This we believe to be the finest Day Lily. The flowers, of splendid size and a brilliant combination of apricot and cadmium-yellow, are borne on strong stems averaging 4 feet in height. They appear in June and continue well through July. \$1.50 each, \$5 for 5.

Liatris

Scariosa. The finest form of this beautiful native family. Stems 3 to 4 feet tall, from a beet-like root, bear clustered, compact flower-heads, opening from the top down. The bright rosy purple flowers do not make a spike but are distinctly separate on the stem, as are hollyhocks. This is a fine cut-flower, lasting well in water. It is especially good combined with auratum lilies, as it is a midsummer bloomer. Perfectly hardy. Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Scariosa alba. A very fine white form of the preceding. It is most uncommon and rarely offered. Stronger and better in every way, it will be found highly desirable for the border and for cutting. Strong roots, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Mertensia

The Mertensias give us our most beautiful American wild flower, the Virginia Cowslip. Its graceful, arching growth, early flowering habit, the beauty of the pink bells fading to blue—even its habit of dying away, leaving the ground clear for growth of larger plants like poppies and gypsophila—all are in its favor. It is a splendid companion for Darwin or Breeder tulips, and fine for fronting bleeding-heart. Our plants are nursery-

grown, and are large roots. They are ready from July on. In addition, we offer the varieties *Ciliata* and *Lanceolata*, two western forms that are later flowering and more persistent of foliage. The flowers are not as large, but the foliage is good, and they are fine for the hardy border or wild garden.

Virginica. *Virginia Cowslip.* 30 cts. each
\$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Ciliata. *Mountain Bluebells.* 30 cts. each,
\$2 for 10.

Lanceolata. *Prairie Bluebell.* 50 cts. each.

Saxifraga macnabiana

A fine form of the encrusted type of Saxifrage, thriving on any sharp, gritty soil, strongly alkaline. Broken mortar rubble, or air-slaked lime, if added, will add to the crystalline encrustation on the leaves. The rosettes are 3 to 4 inches across, uniform in shape, and increasing freely by offsets. Its branching flower-spikes are sometimes 18 inches high, the white flowers making a remarkable show. Combines nicely with various sempervivums. Perfectly hardy. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Saxifraga virginienensis

This native Saxifrage carpets limestone cliffs in this neighborhood, lining cracks and crannies where little else could survive. Here it has for a neighbor the maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*) and often, not far away, the walking-leaf (*Camptosaurus rhizophyllus*). Native columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*) and blue bells (*Campanula rotundifolia*) fill other crevices.

But the little Saxifrage grows as readily in garden soil, hard and dry in summer, as on the cliffs, and planted in the rockery, or about the base of a tree, with hepaticas and trilliums, it is finely used and very much at home. It is a suggested companion for the hardy cyclamen or for any native woodland plant that does not cover the ground too closely. Blossoming very early, it gives a bit of snow-white to contrast the vivid greens of spring. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Talinum calycinum

Since we first saw this little succulent for the rockery blooming, we have admired it. The first winter only one or two plants actually lived through, but, as we had been told, a host of self-sown seedlings appeared, and by midsummer the bed was again a bit of glowing color. The rosy purple flowers with a yellow center are about the size of a dime and open only in the afternoon, fading at night, but succeeding each other over a long period. They are borne on 15-inch stems, wiry and slender, so that they sway in every passing breeze. They will flower this season and seed, and your rockery will be the brighter for them. They demand a sharp, gravelly soil, in full sun. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

*Trillium undulatum*

Trillium

Trilliums are among the most charming spring-flowering woodland plants that we have. They have various colors, though the habitat also varies, but in the main they may be grown in any deep, cool garden soil. In addition to the three common native forms, we include several western kinds, hoping that they may become as popular as our own.

Cernuum. *Nodding Trillium.*

Erectum. *Common Purple Trillium; Wake-Robin.*

Grandiflorum. The giant white Trillium that carpets acres of woodland here. Gradually turns pink as it ages and is altogether fine. Of easy culture.

Nivale. *Dwarf Trillium.* Drooping white flowers.

Ovatum. Like the eastern *Grandiflorum* but larger and finer.

Recurvatum. *Rose Trillium.* Deep purple or brown. Late. Rare and odd.

Sessile californicum. Pure white, very fragrant flowers.

Sessile rubrum. Deep maroon-purple.

Stylosum. Called the Rose Trillium, because the white petals are tinged with that color.

Undulatum. *Painted Trillium.* A native of deep, cool shady woods. White, with a deep reddish blotch at the center.

All Trilliums, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10

Trollius europaeus

Globe Flower

This is sometimes called Giant Buttercup. It blooms in late May, adding a touch of glorious yellow to the darker-colored flowers of the spring garden. Extremely hardy, it thrives in any soil, is not troubled by insects, makes large, symmetrical clumps carrying dozens of flowers, and looks extremely well when not in bloom. One of the most satisfactory garden plants.

The flowers last well in water, and coming, as they do, at the end of May, they are extremely useful for cutting. But it is the charm of the nodding, globe-shaped blooms, waving in the spring winds under golden skies, against the fresh greens of the garden and lawn, that makes the greatest appeal. Fine plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Trollius asiaticus

Like the above, but the flowers are bright orange. Prices same.

Viola odorata, Rosina (The Hardy Pink Sweet Violet)

Rosina offers to the lover of Violets the first really hardy, fragrant variety with stems of sufficient length for cutting. It is extremely fragrant—much more so than the greenhouse forms—and a few flowers will perfume a large room. The color of the blooms is new—a deep pink, not quite rose-pink—and, best of all, it flowers scatteringly through the summer after its spring profusion is over.

It is a strong, vigorous plant, rapidly making good-sized clumps which yield hundreds of the rosy flowers. In partial shade it is at its best, but it does well in the open nursery and will therefore stand any condition it may get in the garden. In the rockery it may be used to cover bulbs such as *Tulipa clusiana*, *Narcissi jonquilla*, or others with which its color will not clash, though being partly covered by leaves, perhaps the flowers would not be likely to be noted as a contrast.

Blooming very early in spring, it is better set from pots. We shall have young plants in 2¼-inch pots, which will flower nicely this spring and all summer.

2¼-inch, pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5,
\$3.50 for 10



Rosina Violet

General List of Perennial Plants

All at 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, unless otherwise noted, delivered free.
Five of one kind or variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate

- Achillea filipendulina.** The tall Yellow Yarrow. Foliage finely cut and aromatic. Large, flat yellow flower-heads.
- A. ptarmica, The Pearl.** Double, white flowers like little roses, in a large head. Fine for arranging with cut-flowers.
- Aconitum napellus.** *July-flowering Monkshood.* Fine dark blue, often 6 feet high. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Alyssum argenteum.** Similar to *A. saxatile* but later, and flowers more or less throughout the summer.
- A. montanum.** The most beautiful of the early Alyssums, with dense, yellow flower-heads. Height 6 in. April, May.
- A. saxatile compactum.** *Rock Madwort.* Golden yellow flowers in spreading masses in spring. Height 6 in.
- Anchusa myosotidiflora.** The early Anchusa, flowering with the tulips. One of the most charming spring plants. The flowers are much like forget-me-nots, and the leaves make an attractive clump of foliage all season.
- Anemone hupehensis.** *Fall-flowering Anemone.* This is the hardiest of this delightful family, and also the earliest to bloom, opening in August. Flowers are mauve-pink, with reverse of petals deeper, and are borne on 18-inch stems in great profusion. Likes a deep soil and to be left undisturbed. Often fails to start early in the spring, but if not dug over will come up with warm weather.
- A. pulsatilla.** Spring-flowering sort, with hairy foliage and purple flowers.
- A. sylvestris.** *Snowdrop Windflower.* An English Anemone bearing white flowers, tinged lavender, on 12- to 18-inch stalks.
- Aquilegia alpina.** The Alpine Columbine is a dwarf, compact form, a little earlier than the native sorts, and the flowers are a wonderful shade of blue.
- A. cærulea.** The glorious blue and white, long-spurred Colorado State Flower. One of our finest native flowers.
- A. cærulea alba.** An attractive white form of the preceding variety.
- A. cærulea helenæ.** A hybrid form, like *A. cærulea*, but stronger and better.
- A. canadensis.** The native Columbine. Attractive in its red and yellow coloring and dainty foliage. Fine for the rockery and shady places.
- A. chrysantha.** *Yellow Long-spurred Columbine.* Very fine. Tall, and a long time in bloom.
- Arabis alpina.** *White Rock Cress.* A fine garden plant for use as a border or for massing in the rockery.
- Aquilegia, Long-spurred Hybrids.** This is the Rainbow Strain, and competent observers last season called them the finest lot seen. There is a wonderful profusion of colors—every conceivable shade is represented. The plants are vigorous and healthy. Heavy plants.
- Artemisia lactiflora.** A fall bloomer. Tall, with long, foamy spikes of fragrant white flowers.
- Asclepias tuberosa.** *Butterfly Weed.* There is no finer midsummer flower than this Orange Milkweed. The plant needs time to become established, but is then very permanent. Its orange-scarlet blooms attract the bees and butterflies in large numbers. We have some fine large roots, much heavier than are usually supplied. They will flower the first season.
- Asters, Hardy Hybrid.** These are improved forms of our beautiful wild Asters, flowering so profusely throughout New England during summer and fall. They are of great value either for the background of the border or for naturalizing.
- Barr's Pink.** Fine large flowers of a good bright pink shade and strong, erect growth. Height 5 ft.
- Blue Gem.** A mass of rich true blue flowers during September and October. Height 3 to 4 ft.
- Climax.** A long-time favorite, and still one of the best. Lovely light blue flowers on tall, branching stems. Height 4 to 5 ft.
- Gray Lady.** Very large, semi-double flowers of an opal or French-gray shade. Height 3 to 4 ft.
- Queen Mary.** The finest blue fall Aster. Its flowers are large, often 2½ inches across, and of a very pleasing blue. The heads are branching, and the cut sprays keep well and arrange splendidly. Will thrive in any ordinary soil in sun, and reach a height of 3½ feet. Flowers in October.
- White Climax.** A white counterpart of Climax. The best tall white.
- Astilbe Hybrids.** *Herbaceous Spirea.* These are robust-growing plants of branching habit, producing graceful feathered heads of flowers during late June and July. They do well in any good garden soil, and are useful for cutting.
- Davidi.** A giant variety attaining a height of 5 feet. Good dark pink color.
- Juno.** Deep violet-rose plumes; strong, erect growth. Height 2½ ft.
- Kriemhilde.** Salmon-rose; very beautiful. Height 2½ ft.

Astilbe, Marguerite Van Rechteren. A decidedly showy plant with stem 5 feet high and the flower-stem proper fully 3 feet in length. Blooms vivid lilac-red in color.

Prof. Van der Wielen. This Astilbe is conspicuously distinct. The large flower-spikes droop gracefully and produce many lateral flower sprays of purest white. Height 4 to 4½ ft.

Queen Alexandra. Light rose-pink; very free. Height 2 ft.

Rose Perle. Shell-pink; dense, pyramidal trusses. Height 2½ ft.

All Astilbe Hybrids, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Baptisia australis. False Indigo. A strong-growing plant for the back of the border. The flowers are dark blue, pea-shaped. Plant stands 2 to 3 feet high, carrying its flowers at the end of the tall stems in June. Fine glaucous foliage, making a fine-looking plant when not in bloom. 35 cts. each.

Boltonia latisquama. Rosy pink flower-heads on tall, branching stems in late fall.

Camassia esculenta. Fine bulbous plant native to America. Excellent for naturalizing or for clumps in the border, producing 2-foot spikes of blue flowers in May. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

C. leichtlini. A taller and stronger form from California. Equally hardy. \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

Campanula carpatica. Fine blue-flowered plant for edging the border, carrying a profusion of upright, cup-shaped flowers, 2 inches across, in June. Foliage very good. Height only about 1 foot.

C. carpatica alba. A fine white-flowered form of the preceding.

C. carpatica, Isobel. Porcelain-blue flowers. Very choice. These are seedling plants but very true to color.

C. persicifolia, Giant Hybrids. A splendid selection of improved Peach Bells, with giant, pyramidal, branching flower-spikes. The individual flowers are very large and vary in color from purest white to deep blue.

Centaurea dealbata. Hardy Bachelor's Button. A splendid plant for the hardy border, growing about 18 inches high, with large, rosy pink flowers having white centers. Foliage very good.

Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Another fine white-flowered plant for edging the border or for massing in the rockery.

Cheiranthus allioni. Siberian Wallflower. The only sort that is hardy here. Brilliant orange flowers and fine wallflower fragrance. Should be allowed to seed, as it is biennial, but self-sows easily.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Fall-flowering. It is important in selecting varieties of these beautiful plants to get sorts that will flower before too severe freezing weather sets in. Many varieties are hardy enough to withstand our winter conditions if on well-drained soil, but do not flower early enough to be seen in the average season. The following will all pass this test, being recent introductions and selected for earliness and garden satisfaction:

Chrysanthemum, Barbara Cumming. Flower very double, clear yellow, and 3 inches across. Commences blooming in late August and continues until late October. Plant is dwarf, but vigorous and branchy. A distinct advance, and of great value because of the long flowering period.

Gypsy Girl. Single type, with a double row of crimson or chestnut-colored petals. Flowers in early October and resists frost well.

October Girl. Clear rose-pink blooms, 2 inches across, borne in the greatest profusion. Fades to lavender-pink when fully opened. One of the best and in full flower by October 1.

Ruth Cumming. This bronzy red, Pompom type Chrysanthemum is, in our opinion, the finest variety in its color ever introduced.

Ruth Hatton. A bushy, vigorous plant, carrying ivory-white blooms. In full flower by October 10, and resists light frosts well.

Chrysanthemum maximum. Sbasta Daisy. A finely selected form of this popular white-flowering Daisy. Extra-large flowers.

Cimicifuga racemosa. Cobosb Bugbane. An erect-growing border plant with attractive, divided foliage and long racemes of feathery white flowers. Height 4 to 5 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Clematis fremonti. Most of this family of plants are climbers, but this native variety grows upright to 2 feet, with good habit, fine foliage, and bearing numbers of nodding blue flowers, followed by silky seed-pods. \$1 each.

Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Small nursery-grown clumps.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. The finest yellow summer flower.

Delphinium belladonna. Light blue Larkspur.

D., Fanny Stormonth. This is a fine light blue strain of Larkspur. Seedlings only, but very true to color.

D. formosum. Dark blue Larkspur.

D. grandiflorum chinense. Blue flowers in a loose, airy panicle. Foliage much divided. One of the best and most satisfactory sorts, as it flowers almost continually, and is fine for cutting. Does not grow tall—3 feet being a limit.

D. grandiflorum chinense alba. A white form of the preceding and equally good.

D., Shelburne Strain. Our own selected strain of fine Hybrid Larkspurs. Extra choice. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Dianthus plumarius. Hardy Garden Pinks. In a large range of colors.

D., Gladys Cranfield. A fine strain with light-colored, single flowers, highly fragrant.

D., Highland Queen. This strain is very true to color. Very deep crimson blooms, single, and quite large. The plants are stocky and very prolific.

Dianthus sundermanni. A Macedonian species, with tall heads of small white flowers, very sweetly fragrant, not like the Clove Pink, but more like lily-of-the-valley.

D., Hybrid Garden Pinks. We are offering the following three varieties for the garden, believing them a distinct advance over every other sort we have grown. The blooms of all are large and fragrant, and they do not split the calyx, but maintain a neat and attractive flower. Perfectly hardy, almost everblooming, and in the flush of bloom, such a mass of color as is often desired but seldom obtained. Field-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Bristol Jewel. White, flaked with crimson; crimson eye; semi-double.

Bristol Maid. Rose-pink, with faint lavender shadings; very large and double. A neat, compact plant with very fragrant blooms.

Bristol Purity. Absolutely pure white, double, fragrant flowers, with no tendency to split. Compact plant that flowers well in early summer and carries scattered blooms throughout the season.

Dielytra formosa. *Plumy Bleeding-Heart.* We have an adequate stock of what we believe to be the true *D. formosa*. It is larger and stronger than *D. eximia*, which is so often sold for it. With us it is in bloom all summer, and never becomes unsightly. Fine for the front of the border or for the rockery or wild garden.

D. spectabilis. *Bleeding-Heart.* The true old-fashioned kind, once found in every garden. Try it in your wild garden, in partial shade, or under apple trees.

Doronicum caucasicum. *Leopard's Bane* A fine, early yellow-flowered plant for the garden. Height 3 ft.

Echinops ritro. *Globe Thistle.* Ornamental. Will last a long time when cut and dried.

Euphorbia polychroma. *Spurge.* This plant is about 2 feet high, with yellow flower-bracts. The true flowers are inconspicuous, but the effect, as in the poinsettia, also a member of this family, is of a large flower. Blooms early.

Funkia lancifolia. Dark green, lance-leaved Plantain Lily. Flowers bluish lavender, rising over the rosette of leaves in August.

F. lancifolia variegata. Like the preceding, but with foliage striped green and white.

F. subcordata grandiflora. *White Plantain Lily.* This is one of the finest fall-flowering plants we have. Tubular white flowers in a large head, on long stems above a beautiful cluster of light green leaves. The flowers have a fine fragrance. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Gaillardia aristata (grandiflora). A fine strain of mixed colors of this showy garden plant.

G., Golden Gleam. A pure yellow form of the showy red and yellow Blanket Flower. Very soft color; profuse bloomer; fine plant. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Gaillardia, Portola. An erect-growing form of the Blanket Flower, carrying extra-large, well-marked blooms. This and the preceding variety are grown from cuttings and are true to name. The habit of Portola is of the best as it stands well erect and does not crowd out surrounding plants. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

G., President Hoover. A fine new Gaillardia, and a distinct break in color. It lacks the harsh reddish tone so commonly seen, and is intermediate between bronze and yellow. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Geum heldreichii splendens. Fine clumps of foliage, like a strawberry plant, from which rise 15-inch stems carrying single red flowers an inch or more across. The only showy Geum that is at all reliable here.

Gypsophila paniculata flore-pleno. True double form of the perennial Baby's Breath. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

G., Bristol Fairy. An improved Double Baby's Breath. See page 4. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

G. ehrelei. This is also an improved Double Baby's Breath, and very good. It is a trifle more erect in growth, and a little later flowering. Our plants are own-root, field-grown stock. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

We can also furnish the three Double Gypsophila forms listed above, in plants from 3-inch pots, at the same prices if desired. They are more easily transplanted.

Helenium autumnale. Tall, yellow, fall-flowering. Fine when massed.

H. autumnale rubrum. Dark terra-cotta-red form of the preceding.

H., Riverton Gem. Old-gold, suffused with terra-cotta and mahogany-red. A splendid autumn-color effect.

Heliopsis scabra zinnæflora. Semi-double, yellow flowers 3 inches across, like double zinnias, on long stems for cutting. A strong plant, growing 3 feet or more tall.

Helleborus niger. *Christmas Rose.* A splendid plant for massing under shrubbery, where its glossy, evergreen leaves help to carpet the ground. Will bloom during warm winter weather, or with the first spring days. Flowers white. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Hemerocallis. This family of tall, strong-growing plants for the back of the border has been greatly improved within a short time, and is now deservedly popular. They grow in any soil with ease and bear quantities of their showy yellow or orange flowers on long, strong stems. Owing to their habit of opening one flower each day, they are in bloom over a long period. The following list represents the best of the new hybrids, as well as the older sorts.

H. flava. *Lemon Day Lily.* An old favorite. Light yellow and fragrant.

H. thunbergi. Similar to the preceding, but later, prolonging the season.

H. fulva. *Tawny Day Lily.* A strong-growing sort with showy reddish brown flowers.

H. fulva variegata. Like the preceding, except that the leaves are green and white variegated.



Border of Betscher Hybrid Hemerocallis

Hemerocallis, Betscher Hybrids. These are the newest sorts available and still scarce and high-priced. They are, however, well worth planting, and as they are unquestionably hardy, the risk is very slight.

Bay State. Very large, pure glistening yellow flowers carried on tall, stately stems.

It commences to flower in July and continues until mid-August. A decidedly showy subject for a long period.

Goldeni. Well named because of its many fine deep golden orange flowers, produced freely in early July. It grows to a height of 3 feet, is quite vigorous in habit, and a most effective garden plant. One of our favorite varieties. \$1.50 each, 5 or more at \$1 each.

J. A. Crawford. We believe this to be the finest existing Day Lily. The flowers, of splendid size and a brilliant combination of apricot and cadmium-yellow, are borne on strong stems, averaging 4 feet, in June and continuing well through July. \$1.50 each, 5 plants or more for \$1 each.

Lemona. An extremely vigorous, upright-growing variety attaining a height of 5 feet and producing quantities of flowers of a delightful pale lemon-yellow shade. A glorified Lemon Day Lily, larger and better in every way.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. This will prove a most valuable addition, owing to its extremely late-flowering habit. The blossoms appear in August, are clear yellow in color, and blend nicely with blue-flowering perennials that are abundant in the garden at that time.

Any of the Betscher Hybrid Hemerocallis, \$2 each, except where otherwise noted.

In addition to the foregoing, we can supply single plants only of the following very scarce varieties originated by Mr. Betscher.

A. Betscher. Blooms in early July; deep orange with a touch of bronze-red.

D. D. Wyman. Light golden yellow. Blooms in early July.

Gem. Deep orange-yellow. Blooms in early July.

Hemerocallis, Golden Dream. The latest golden yellow, and extra fine—perhaps the deepest color of all.

Gypsy. Deep orange. Late July.

Mrs. A. H. Austin. Another large deep golden yellow that blooms late in July.

The above 6 varieties, \$2.75 each

Besides the Betscher Hybrids, we have been fortunate enough to obtain a few plants of the following fine sorts, mostly of European origin, and which we do not believe are offered elsewhere in this country. With the exception of *Luteola Major*, which is an older variety, and described as orange-yellow, tall, and very floriferous, so that it is in bloom for a long time, we are unable to obtain descriptions. As we have not a large stock of plants of these sorts, we are limiting them to one plant to a person. These are the personal choice of the owner of a collection of more than fifty varieties.

George Yeld

Golden Bell

Luteola Major

Any of above, single plants only, \$2 each

Royal
Shirley

Hesperis nivea. A great improvement over the common Sweet Rocket, being a compact grower, perfectly hardy, with pure white flowers. It is an excellent plant in its color and blooms in June when white flowers are scarce.

Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells. Often known as Alum-root, a name belonging to another plant. Rosettes of beautiful leaves throw up 18 to 24-inch stems, carrying dainty, bright red bells. Does well in partial shade or full sun.

Iberis sempervirens. Perennial Candytuft. A splendid white-flowering plant with glossy green leaves. As it is low-growing, it may be used as an edging or for massing in the front of the border.

Incarvillea delavayi. Hardy Gloxinia. Deep-rooted perennial of great beauty. Rose-pink flowers on stiff, 18-inch stems, over attractive foliage. Plant in rich, loamy soil and full sun. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

All at 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, unless otherwise noted, delivered free.
Five of one kind or variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate

Irises

We list below a standard selection of Irises composed of good sorts of recent introduction that have become plentiful and may be freely used at the moderate prices at which they are offered. They are not discarded sorts, but beautiful varieties of real merit. For massing, or for large garden effects, they are admirably chosen. But for those whose interest in gardening is in newer sorts, we have made a selection of fifteen of the very newest, as well as some not yet plentiful enough to permit low prices but well enough known to be correctly placed in garden value. In making this list, we have had the assistance of an Iris enthusiast who has been choosing the best for years and discarding those whose habit, beauty, or growth in this section did not please him. We feel that he may truly be called a connoisseur, and that this list contains the best Iris of the present time. None are plentiful in cultivation, and we offer singly at fair prices, and in collection only subject to our selection. Single rhizomes only are sent, and these of the best possible size of the particular variety.

Connoisseur's List

- Asia.** 9.2. A tall Iris with standards pale silvery lavender, deepening at the base to golden yellow; falls, pale reddish purple, lighter at the edges. \$1.50 each.
- B. Y. Morrison.** Pale lavender standards; falls, raisin-purple of velvety texture, with a wide pale lavender border. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Dejah.** A very tall, early-flowering Pallida variety. The standards, dark silver-blue; falls, bright mauve-blue. Thrifty plant. \$3 each.
- Gabriel.** A clear violet-blue. One of the most beautiful Irises. \$5 each.
- Medrano.** 8.4. A late variety. The whole flower is a beautiful dark smoky claret color, which gives an unusual effect. A choice sort for garden effect when massed. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- Mildred Presby.** 8.6. Standards, white; falls, dark velvety pansy-violet, making the entire flower a splash of color. \$2 each.
- Morning Splendor.** 9.1. A very tall sort, with standards of petunia-violet; falls, a rich dark purple. The effect in the garden is reddish, and the flowers are large and delightfully fragrant. \$2 each.
- Queen Caterina.** 9.1. Pale lavender-violet with orange beard; white haft veined with bronze. A strong-growing sort, fine for effect. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Shekinah.** 8.8. A tall, pale yellow bloom. One of the finest yellows, and the first of Pallida growth. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Souvenir de Lætitia Michaud.** 9.2. A very tall, stately plant. The flowers are rich gentian-blue, shading to pale blue at the edges. One of the very best. \$4 each.
- Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau.** 9.3. The standards are violet, and the falls a brilliant purple-black. A very richly colored flower, splendid for garden effect. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.
- Sweet Lavender.** 8.5. A fine variety of medium height to tall. The standards are pale lavender, and the falls deep rose-lavender, affording a splendid combination. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.
- Susan Bliss.** 8.5. This is a fine pink variety, growing well up to 40 inches, the color true and fine. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- True Charm.** A lovely white frilled variety. \$2 each.

Yolande. 8.7. Grows 3 feet tall. An improved Mme. Gaudichau, of a wonderful velvety dark blue-purple. Should be in every collection. \$4 each.

We offer a collection of 10 of these choice Irises, our selection only, for \$15, postpaid

Standard List of Irises

- Afterglow.** Misty lavender, lighted soft yellow at center. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Ambassadeur.** Late. Wonderful, tall, purple and maroon blooms. One of the very best. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Anna Farr.** White, lightly penciled blue; fragrant. A beauty. \$1 each.
- Caprice.** Still one of the best reds. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Cluny.** Immense flowers; standards, lilac-blue; falls deeper. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Dr. Bernice.** Coppery bronze and crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Her Majesty.** A fine old pink variety. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Iris King.** Standards, old-gold; falls, rich crimson, bordered with gold. The best in this color at a moderate price. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Lent A. Williamson.** The most popular variety in the country today. Blue-violet and purple. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Mme. Chereau.** Delicately beautiful; white penciled blue edges. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Mme. Chobaut.** A most unusual combination of a pale yellow-white flower streaked with wine-red. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Pallida Dalmatica.** Vigorous; lasting foliage; exquisite lavender-blue blooms. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.
- Pauline.** Tall; rich pansy-violet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Powhatan.** Light violet and deep purple. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Princess Beatrice.** A glorified Pallida Dalmatica, of the same soft lavender but larger and finer. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Quaker Lady.** Odd buff or smoky gray shades. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Rhein Nixe.** Snow-white standards and plum-colored falls. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Viola Grandiflora.** Violet self; very vigorous. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- Wyomissing.** Creamy white, overspread soft rose; falls deep rose, fading to flesh. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Lupinus polyphyllus

Iris cristata. A woodland Iris from the South that is perfectly hardy. Only a few inches high, with porcelain-blue flowers in late May, it is one of the gems of the family. Plant in colonies in deep soil under trees.

I. foliosa. *Leafy Iris*. A southern form that is hardy here. Similar to *Versicolor*, but very late. The blue flowers are borne low amongst the foliage.

I. laevigata. *Japanese Iris*. These moisture-loving plants flower much later than the bearded sorts. They are fine for cutting and are especially good for naturalizing along brooks or in wet, heavy land. We offer a fine mixture grown from the best seed, heavy two-year-old plants, sure to bloom the first season.

I. missouriensis. Grows about a foot tall, with lavender or pale blue flowers. Thrives in wet soil, becoming dry in summer.

Iris sibirica, *Emperor*. A fine brookside Iris or for planting by pools; also good in the open border. Flowers clear blue, large, splendid for cutting.

I. verna. A slender, dwarf form from Pennsylvania woods. Violet-blue flowers.

Lavandula vera. *True Lavender*. Fragrant little plant with gray leaves and slender spikes of blue flowers, both powerfully impregnated with the oil which carries the well-known odor. Fine as an edging plant.

Leucocrinum montanum. *Sand Lily*. A hardy spring-flowering plant that blooms with the crocus. Narrow, grass-like foliage and crystal-white, fragrant flowers. Charming for rockwork or naturalized in the wild garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Liatris pycnostachya. *Cat-tail Gayfeather*. A fine, tall-growing, showy border perennial. Flowers are rosy purple and come in mid-summer. Fine for cutting.

L. scariosa. A similar form, but more desirable, as the flower-head is larger.

L. scariosa alba. Pure white form of the preceding. Very scarce and seldom offered. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Linum perenne. *Blue Flax*. A graceful plant carrying multitudes of blue flowers that open in the morning and close by the middle of the day, but continue over a long period. Fine as a specimen.

L. perenne album. White form of the preceding.

Lobelia cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower*. A native plant which grows in moist places, but will do well in ordinary garden soil. Flower-spikes of brilliant red in August and September. The showiest native wild flower. Nursery-grown plants.

Lupins

These splendid garden plants have attractive, heavy foliage and bear tall spikes of pea-like flowers a foot or more long. In addition to the separate colored types which we offer, there are fine strains of Hybrids, in mixed colors, in which many colors blend, even yellow being found.

Lupinus polyphyllus. The original form. Splendid spikes of dark blue flowers.

L. polyphyllus albus. White form of above. Not so strong-growing, but very dainty and effective.

L. polyphyllus moerheimi. A rosy pink form, and one of the best.

L. polyphyllus Mixed Hybrids. All shades are represented here, and the spikes are very long and heavy.

Lychnis coronaria (Mullein Pink; Rose Campion). A very showy, red-flowered, June-blossoming plant.

L. viscaria splendens. A dense-growing plant, 9 to 12 inches high, bearing a profusion of rose or deep pink flowers on spikes above the foliage. Fine for massing.

All at 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, unless otherwise noted, delivered free.
Five of one kind or variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate

Hardy Lilies

It is not true that Lilies must be planted in the autumn for best results, save in a few cases. In fact, a few kinds are so easily destroyed by our winter cold and our wet spring soils that it is better to wait until spring is well advanced before planting them. This is especially true of imported bulbs which are received very late.

We do not attempt to list all the available sorts, but confine ourselves to three classes: First, the native Lilies, both of the East and of the West Coast. With proper care these may be grown in the garden or naturalized. Second, those most easily-grown sorts which we are producing here at Gardenside in clean, healthy stock. Third, the imported sorts, like the Madonna and the Gold-banded Lilies, without which our gardens would be dull indeed. Even in this last class we are able to offer some bulbs of our own growing, and we hope in time, to grow most of the varieties we offer.

Drainage is of prime importance in the growth of all Lilies. If extensive plantings are contemplated, it is well to assume that your drainage conditions are not correct, and proceed to trench the plot, putting a layer of coarse gravel or broken stone at about a foot depth. Fertilize only with old, well-rotted material, taking care it does not touch the bulbs. It should be placed, in part, below the bulbs, but, in most cases, Lilies are stem-rooting, and care should be taken to fertilize the soil above the bulb in which the stem-roots feed. Most Lilies are best in a neutral or slightly acid soil, and the addition of leaf-mold is usually advisable. If possible, give all sorts the protection of low growth about the base of the stems, or mulch open beds with peat-moss or other similar material.

Plant these bulbs at a depth of about three times the diameter of the bulb, or not more than 6 to 8 inches. The only exception is the Madonna Lily (*L. candidum*), which should be planted just under the surface.

Most of the following Lilies are in our fields at Shelburne. We shall use our best judgment in sending them out at this season, and if best will make delivery in the fall. Please state if this is not satisfactory.

Auratum. *Japanese Gold-banded Lily.* This is the Queen of the Lilies, and well worth extra effort. Plant deeply in well-drained soil, on a little sphagnum moss, and surround with sand. The well-opened flowers of this Lily are 6 to 8 inches across, white, spotted with red, and have a yellow band down the center of each petal; powerfully fragrant. Following the Regal and Sargent's Lilies, as they do, they provide a succession of bloom from July to October. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Canadense. *Native Meadow Lily.* Grows in deep grasses and bears one to many nodding yellow, rarely red, bells, spotted brown. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10.

Candidum. *Madonna Lily.* No Lily is more beautiful and almost no Lily better known than this stately white beauty. Its fragrance is delicate and its garden habit good. It likes a rather heavy soil, well-drained, and should never be planted more than 3 inches deep. Our bulbs are extra large and are the true, thick-petaled type from the north of France. For best results they must be planted in the fall, as there is a green growth which comes at that time, followed by the flower-stem the following spring but if ordered early, this Lily may be moved with perfect safety in the spring and flower the same season. Large bulbs, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. Small, home-grown bulbs, suitable for planting in beds and growing on (many will flower in 1932), ready in July, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Carolinianum. A showy Lily with slender stems, bearing reflexed, orange-red flowers, spotted maroon. Requires a well-drained situation. July, August. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Cernuum. A small Lily very similar to the Coral Lily, except in color. It is a deep lilac-pink, spotted wine-color, and is very fragrant. The bulbs are even smaller than those of *Tenuifolium*, but are hardy and good rockery subjects. Ready with *Tenuifolium*. 80 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Columbianum. *Oregon Lily.* A very graceful species bearing from July to August, spikes of small, fragrant flowers of a brilliant deep orange spotted crimson, resembling miniature *L. humboldtii*. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Croceum. *Orange Lily.* South Europe. Flowers very showy, bright orange, with minute dark brown spots. June flowering. When well grown and established it attains a height of 5 feet or more, with a large quantity of flowers on each stem. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Grayi. A native Lily with deep red flowers. One of the finest for planting in shady places. Small, rich red flowers, spotted maroon. July. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Henryi. *Yellow Speciosum Lily.* A late-flowering, very vigorous Lily, standing 6 feet tall, and often carrying twenty to thirty blooms. Plant deeply and do not disturb. Very permanent. The flowers are a fine golden yellow, large and much recurved. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Humboldtii magnificum. A Californian sort which we have flowered. As to its hardiness, we cannot state. Very fine, tall plant with a profusion of orange flowers, spotted maroon and eyed with scarlet. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Longiflorum formosum. *Easter Lily.* This is the hardest form of the true Easter Lily. The bulbs have grown in our fields for two years. Flowers in July outdoors and grows from 1½ to 2 feet high. 35c. each, \$3 for 10.

LILIES, continued

Pardalinum. *Leopard Lily.* Flowers reflexed, bright yellow at base, spotted brownish purple, remainder orange-scarlet. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Philadelphicum. *Wood Lily.* This beautiful woodland plant is common on light, gravelly soils about us here, and bears its one or two bright red, upright flowers in July, standing above low underbrush or ferns. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10.

Philippinense formosanum. A hardy form of the Philippine Lily which is similar to the Easter Lily in shape. The blooms are tubular, white with a reddish brown exterior. We have a moderate stock of our own growing, from seed, that has wintered here outside without loss. Medium-size bulbs, most of which have flowered, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Principes. *George C. Creelman Lily.* This is a hybrid between *L. regale* and *L. sargentiae*, and intermediate in form and blooming period between them. It is a fine thing, but still scarce and high-priced. \$5 each.

Regale. The Regal Lily. All credit for the present interest in Lilies goes to this variety. It is the healthiest Lily grown and sure to bloom. Now plentiful and should be in every garden. The white, tubular blooms, widely expanding, are shaded chocolate outside, and have a primrose-yellow throat. Strong flowering size, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Sargentiae. *Sargent's Lily.* A fine, stately Lily closely resembling the Regal Lily, but a few weeks later. Stands well erect, and is very permanent here. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Superbum. *Southern Turk's-Cap Lily.* One of the finest and showiest forms with bright orange flowers heavily dotted. When well located, it will stand 6 feet high, with large numbers of blooms. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Speciosum rubrum. *Showy Red Lily.* This Lily blooms quite late and has beautiful, rosy white, Turk's-cap-like flowers, heavily spotted red. It also is delightfully fragrant. Early frosts do not injure the flowers.

The Japanese Lilies, *L. auratum* and *L. speciosum*, offer the best means of prolonging the Lily season in the garden. We are growing this variety here at Gardenside with fine results and offer large bulbs from our own fields at 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Mertensia virginica. *Virginia Cowslip.* A very fine spring-flowering plant. Blue and pink blooms.

Monarda didyma. *Cambridge Scarlet.* Heads of brilliant crimson flowers, freely produced from June to August. Thrives in the open border and in the poorest soils. The foliage has an attractive fragrance.

Nepeta mussini. *Catmint.* Low, dense plant with gray foliage and blue flowers. Useful as an edging or in the rockery.

Speciosum magnificum. This form is even deeper colored than the preceding, and is equally good. Imported bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Tenuifolium. This is one of the gems of the Lily family. The color is a bright coral-scarlet and the flowers are of the Turk's-cap type, much recurved, like *L. speciosum*. They are about 2 inches across when fully open, and are borne on slender stems, from 1½ to 3 feet high. The bulb is small, and it is not generally known that smaller bulbs last longer in the garden than do large ones, increasing in size, bearing more and more flowers each year. Our bulbs will flower the first season if conditions are right, and will last for years. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100.

Tenuifolium, Golden Gleam. This is a form of the Coral Lily in a charming golden apricot color. Otherwise it is the same and is of the easiest culture. It is quite scarce. We offer first-size bulbs of our own growing. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

Tigrinum. *Tiger Lily.* This showy form has more value for color in the autumn garden than any other bulb. Indifferent alike to soil conditions and care, it is splendidly independent and grows and flowers profusely everywhere. Reddish orange, spotted with brownish maroon colors. Fine bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Tigrinum flore-pleno. *Double Tiger Lily.* Like the common Tiger Lily, but much doubled. About the only double Lily that is good for garden planting. This is very showy, permanent and fine for massing. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Umbellatum. These are among the showiest garden Lilies, carrying many large upright blooms, in a cluster at the top of stout stems, varying in height from 1 to 3 feet. The flowers themselves are often 3 to 4 inches across, and the effect of a head of half a dozen blooms is dazzling. The colors vary from yellow to red, in many intermediate stages. The bulbs are hardy, and of the easiest culture, thriving anywhere except in deep shade. Large bulbs, mixed colors only, at 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Washingtonianum. The finest Western Lily. The flowers are tubular, but expand well, and vary from white to a rich wine-color. A tall grower and profuse bloomer. We offer without recommending. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Nepeta, Souvenir d'Andre Chaudron. Large, light mauve-blue flowers on long, wiry stems, growing from 1½ to 2 feet high. Quite distinct from the preceding sort, and better adapted for mixed plantings. Flowers from midsummer on. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Oenothera fraseri. Fine for carpeting a bare, hard spot. Cup-shaped yellow flowers on 1-foot stems, from June to October. Fine in the border but must be confined.

Oenothera missouriensis. A fine plant for a sunny spot in the border or the rockery. Will not become a weed. The light yellow flowers are 3 inches across and are followed by odd, winged seed-vessels. Showy, hardy, and permanent.

Pachysandra terminalis. A low plant with evergreen leaves, spreading thickly and covering the ground. Particularly useful in the dense shade where nothing else will cover the ground. Height 6 to 9 in.

Papaver nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* We have the Coonara strain with many pink shades.

Papaver orientale Oriental Poppy

These showy and popular plants are notoriously hard to transplant. Field-plants should be moved in July, when dormant. We offer one-year-old field-plants of all the sorts we list, ready during midsummer, and also potted-plants for delivery this spring, of the sorts so specified. These are whole-crown plants, not divisions, and are grown in pots in a new manner. We believe that the very best results will be obtained by planting these potted plants early in the spring. Any good, deep soil, in full sun, will do. After flowering, the plants die down, and should be cut off.

All Oriental Poppies, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, except where noted

E. A. Bowles. Flowers of an attractive shade of apricot-pink. Field- and pot-plants.

Mrs. Perry. The finest pink Poppy. Flowers very large, of a most attractive soft salmon-rose color. Hardy and vigorous. Field- and pot-plants.

Olympia. A new double Poppy, and the first genuinely good one. The flowers, when fully developed, are about 4 inches across and show a bunch of golden stamens as they mature. The color is a brilliant rich flame-scarlet, and the habit vigorous. A very permanent variety. Field- and pot-plants.

Perry's White. Large white flowers with a dark purple blotch. Very scarce. Field- and pot-plants.

Royal Scarlet. The well-known brilliant scarlet Poppy with dark center. Field-plants only. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Pardanthus chinensis. *Blackberry Lily.* Also called Belamcanda. Plants 3 feet high, with orange and black-spotted flowers, followed by seeds which resemble a blackberry.

Pentstemon barbatus torreyi. A desirable border plant, with tall, slender spikes of scarlet flowers in July and August. Grows 3 feet high and is very graceful. Fine for cutting.

Peonies

It might be said that Peonies fill the place of the rose in those sections where the latter is not easily grown. Certainly no one flower, excepting only the iris, offers such a wealth of beauty as does the Peony, and for ease of culture and for permanency it is surpassed by no other plant.

There are innumerable sorts now available, at prices to fit every purse, but among the old and moderate-priced varieties, and with the addition of a few outstanding newer kinds, one may make a choice that will cover the entire season—fully a month—and without paying exorbitant prices have the equal of any collection. Such a list we now offer. There are many higher priced—there are none higher in quality.

All plants are one year from division, and are clean and thrifty. Early orders will be shipped in the spring, unless you specify otherwise. All varieties can be shipped after the middle of August.

Albatre. 8.7. Rose type. Midseason. One of the finest of all white Peonies. Center petals are tipped red. Plant is erect and vigorous. \$1.25 each.

Albert Crousse. 8.6. Bomb type. Very late. A delicate seashell-pink flower of perfect shape. One of the finest pink Peonies. \$1.25 each.

Baroness Schroeder. 9.0. Late white variety that looks like a great water-lily. Large and fragrant. \$1.25 each.

Claire Dubois. 8.7. Rose type. A later Mons. Jules Elie would be the best description of this clear pink flower. The blooms have a beautiful silvery sheen. \$1.50 each.

Dorchester. 7.7. Rose type, very double. This is the latest Peony we have, and a very attractive one. The color is hydrangea-pink, or almost salmon. \$1.25 each.

Duchesse de Nemours. 8.1. One of the best early sorts. A very beautiful white bloom, especially when half open. \$1 each.

Edulis Superba. 7.6. Very early and valuable for that reason if for no other. The loose flowers are a very attractive shade of rose-pink; fragrant. \$1 each.

Eugenie Verdier. 8.6. An early, semi-rose-type bloom of great size, pale hydrangea-pink color, and one that lasts remarkably well. \$1.25 each.

Festiva Maxima. 9.3. The standard mid-season white. By its ranking alone its value can be determined. Many regard it as the queen of all Peonies. \$1 each.

Felix Crousse. 8.4. The best midseason red Peony at a moderate price. There are few if any better at any price. \$1 each.

Frances Willard. 9.1. One of our favorite kinds. An immense bloom of perfect shape, opening blush-white and fading to pure white. \$2.25 each.

Georgiana Shaylor. 8.9. Rose type. Mid-season. Extremely large flesh-pink flower. A very dependable variety. \$2.25 each.



Peonies

PEONIES, continued

- Karl Rosenfield.** 8.8. Semi-rose type. Midseason. A fine rich velvety crimson bloom. Plant of good habit. Striking in every way. \$1.25 each.
- Longfellow.** 9.0. Brilliant crimson, with a cherry tone—the most brilliantly colored Peony we know. Flowers with Frances Willard, and is a fine companion for that variety. A fine landscape sort. \$2.25 each.
- Louis Van Houtte.** 6.9. An old favorite. Semi-rose type. Late midseason. Bright violaceous red. \$1 each.
- Marguerite Gerard.** 8.4. Semi-rose type. Midseason. Flat flowers of enormous size. Pale hydrangea-pink, fading to white. \$1.25 each.
- Marie Lemoine.** 8.5. Rose type. Very late. White flowers, 8 to 10 inches across, sometimes with a narrow crimson tracing on the petals and held well up above the foliage on strong stems. A wonderfully fine white Peony. \$1.25 each.
- Mary Brand.** 8.7. We think this the best red Peony in existence. While not as large as many, it is perfect in shape and color, having none of the purple shades so common to red Peonies. The blooms last a long time on the plant or cut. Medium height and fine erect growth. \$2.50 each.
- Mme. Ducl.** 7.9. Bomb type. Midseason. A later Mons. Jules Elie. Large, incurved flower of silvery lilac-pink. Holds form and color to the end. \$1 each.
- Mme. Emile Galle.** 8.5. Rose type. Late. Bloom lilac-white (seashell-pink is another color description). The most ethereally beautiful of all Peonies. \$1.25 each.
- Mons. Jules Elie.** 9.2. Bomb type. Early. If you have but one Peony, it should be this. Flower is perfect in shape, pale lilac-rose, with a lighter collar. Plant flowers freely, and the flowers are never poor, even on young plants. \$1.25 each.
- Sarah Bernhardt.** 9.0. A very strong-growing plant with flowers of immense size. The color is apple-blossom-pink, petals tipped white; fragrant. \$2.25 each.
- Solange.** 9.7. Rose type. Midseason. The most uniquely colored Peony—almost reddish brown. This is not the full color of the bloom, which is white, but the overlying color is of this shade. A very large flower on a splendid plant. \$2.50 each.
- Therese.** 9.8. Midseason. Only one Peony has been classed higher than this. An enormous rich violet-rose bloom, slightly splashed with crimson and fading to lilac-white in the center. \$2.50 each.
- Tourangelle.** 9.4. Rose type. Late midseason. Delicate rose over pearly white, and shaded salmon. \$2.50 each.
- Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille.** 7.8. Semi-rose type. Large, flat, fragrant, pale hydrangea-pink flowers, produced in great profusion on a splendid plant. Fine for landscape effect. \$1 each.
- Walter Faxon.** 9.3. Semi-rose type. Midseason. A very distinct, delicate, bright rose-colored flower. Plant strong and a free bloomer. \$2.50 each.
- Pæonia officinalis flore-pleno.** These are early Peonies, flowering before the named sorts, and are familiar as the "Decoration Day Peony" of old gardens. While the flowers drop to pieces quickly if cut, they last well on the plant and make a gorgeous show, as they are fully double and very bright. The double red sort is perhaps the brightest colored Peony we have.
- Alba mutabilis.** This opens bluish-pink, and fades to white when fully open. \$1 each.
- Rosea flore-pleno.** Bright rose-pink. \$1 each.
- Rubra flore-pleno.** Bright crimson-red. \$1 each.

Phlox

The following list of these popular hardy plants is most complete, and contains, in addition to the best standard varieties, many of the very latest introductions.

B. Comte. French purple; very tall and late. Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red.

Bridesmaid. White, with large crimson eye. Camillo Schneider. New. Brilliant scarlet-red.

Elizabeth Campbell. Soft pink. The clear color of this Phlox has never been equaled.

Europa. White, with crimson center. Not so tall as some, but individual flowers very large.

Frau G. von Lassburg. The best midseason white.

Jules Sandeau. Dwarf, sturdy plant; enormous trusses of large clear rose flowers.

Maid Marian. Soft lavender.

Mia Ruys. Dwarf; enormous trusses of flowers of a peculiar clear white. One of the finest Phlox.

Miss Lingard. This grand, free-flowering white variety is a universal favorite, coming into flower in May and continuing through the season.

Mrs. Scholten. A vivid salmon-red. One of the newest sorts and extra fine.

Paul Dutrie. Apple-blossom-pink. Fine.

Prof. Went. Another new sort which will replace B. Comte. It has the same color and does not fade. Large heads; very free-flowering.

Rheinlander. A fine salmon-pink sort recently introduced.

Rijnstroom. A lively shade of rose-pink; very large and fine.

Riverton Jewel. Mauve-rose, carmine-red eye.

R. P. Struthers. Cherry-red, suffused salmon.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Bright crimson.

Snow Queen. Pure white; tall and late.

Special French. A clear shade of light pink.

W. C. Egan. Soft pink, which at close range proves to be a light lavender.

Phlox amœna. A low, carpeting variety, covered with sheets of bright pink flowers in early spring.

P. divaricata canadensis. *Early Blue Phlox.* Masses of these fragrant lavender flowers in early May add charm and color to the spring garden. Being of low growth, they are splendid for massing in the rockery and combining with spring bulbs.

P. pilosa. Masses of lilac-rose flowers in May. Height 1 ft.

P. subulata. *Moss Pink.* Excellent for the rockery. Covered with flowers in early spring. White, Lavender, and Pink.

Physalis francheti. *Chinese Lantern Plant.* Bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits. Very useful for winter decoration when cut and dried. Requires an open, well-drained location.

Platycodon grandiflorum mariesi. *Chinese Balloon Flower.* Grows about 2 feet high, with many large blue flowers in July. The plant is strong, though slow to establish itself, and should have ample space in the border. The color of the flowers blends nicely with the orange milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), and they look well used together.

P. grandiflorum album. Like the preceding, but the flowers are white.

Podophyllum peltatum. *Mandrake* or *May Apple.* This attractive native has large, dark green leaves below which is a single white flower, followed by an edible fruit. Very attractive when opening its leaves in the spring, and a good carpeting plant for a shady place in the rockery or wild garden. Height 15 in.

Polemonium reptans. A very good edging plant for the wide border, with finely divided foliage and many blue flowers in early summer. A good specimen plant in the rockery. Height 1½ ft.

Polygonatum commutatum (giganteum). *Solomon's Seal.* Tall, arching branches, hung with tiny, fragrant, milk-white bells. Makes large clumps of soft green foliage and is fine for shade or the north side of a building.

Primula

The following Primulas represent a selection from the many types we have grown here during the past five years. Any variety that did not winter well, or that died after flowering, has been discarded. These may all be depended on to do well in the partly shaded rockery, or in the border. In the main, they like a deep, cool soil, sharply drained, but amply moist. One or two sorts are fine for the bog-garden, and are so noted. The Polyanthus is one of the most attractive edging plants for the border. All plants are field-grown.

Primula auricula alpina. A rockery gem. Its growth is very attractive, with thick leaves, sometimes mealy, making dense rosettes from which rise the fragrant flower-heads on stems 6 to 8 inches high. Colors various.

P. beesiana. Likes a damp, rich loam, with plenty of leaf-mold. Strong-growing, much like *P. japonica*. Velvety purple flowers.

P. bulleyana. Rich apricot-yellow flowers in large, whorled spikes. Grows 2 feet high in cool, deep soil.

P. capitata. Rich Tyrian purple flowers. Leaves whitish below. Grows 1 foot high in ordinary soil.

P. cortusoides. A distinct Siberian variety, with soft, wrinkled leaves. The light rose flowers appear in early summer. Prefers a light, rich, well-drained soil and a sunny position in the rockery.

P. denticulata. Much like the preceding, but flowers deeper in color.

Primula denticulata cachemiriana. A fine Primrose in gravelly soil, spreading freely and throwing up good stems with purple flowers in dense heads.

P. japonica Hybrids. Among the finest sorts for a damp, cool spot. Grow well in deep garden loam, if partly shaded, but are most at home in a boggy spot. When happy, will stand 2 feet or more high, the leaves several inches across and a foot long. This strain comes in all the shades, from deep rose to white.

P. polyanthus, *Munstead Strain*. All colors, mixed. A very vigorous strain, with large individual flowers in heavy trusses. Our plants are all young, healthy divisions from old plants, and represent the very best colors in the strain.

P. saxatilis. This small-leaved, lilac-rose sort makes thick clusters of leaves and sends up many short flower-stems. Fine in rockery.

Pyrethrum hybridum. *Painted Daisy*. June-flowering in varied and beautiful shades.

Sedum spectabile, *Brilliant*. Strong plants of this deep-colored sort.

Senecio clivorum. Stately border plant with rich orange flowers in August. Likes a moist soil, and will grow 3 feet high.

Sidalcea, *Rosy Gem*. Erect-growing, more or less branching plants, 2 to 3 feet in height, producing their showy, bright rose-colored flowers during June and July. They will succeed in any garden soil in a sunny position.

Spiraea filipendula. Finely divided foliage, from which rise numerous heads of foamy white flowers on 15-inch stems, during June and July. Foliage is fern-like.

Statice latifolia. *Sea Lavender*. Fine, foamy, light blue flowers. Excellent for drying for winter use.

Stokesia cyanea. *Stokes Aster*. A deep blue-flowered form of this popular plant. Likes a light, deep soil, and when happily located is a beautiful thing, flowering over a long period in July and August.

S. laevis alba. White seedling form of the preceding. May not all be true to color, and may yield some intermediate shades, or even pink.

Thalictrum dioicum. A fine native plant for the border. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high, with foamy yellow-white flowers in June. Native to open woodland, but will grow in full sun if not dry.

T. polygamum. *Tall Meadow Rue*. A fine plant for the back of the border as the flower-stem is often 8 feet high. Foliage is much divided and always good. Tiny creamy white flowers in a large cluster, turning to a wine color at a distance as they fade.

Tradescantia virginiana. *Spiderwort*. An old American garden plant, with narrow, grass-like leaves and tall reed-like stems. The flowers are blue, last but a day, but follow one another over a long period.

Trollius asiaticus. *Orange Globe Flower*.

This variety is deep orange in color, with a tuft of feathery stamens in the center. One of the most attractive garden plants. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

T. europæus. *Lemon Globe Flower*. This is the common light yellow variety, like a giant buttercup, with the petals curling over and closing the cup. A fine garden plant, attractive at all times. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Valeriana officinalis. *Cat's Valerian*. A tall-growing plant for the back of the border. Flat white flower-heads from tufts of finely divided foliage. Flowers and foliage—and roots—fragrant.

Veronica corymbosa stricta. This low-growing plant has fine, glossy green foliage and 12-inch spikes of dark blue flowers, appearing stragglingly all summer. Compact and neat; fine for an edging.

V. longifolia subsessilis. The finest member of the family. A tall, strong-growing sort with glossy dark green foliage and long stems of blue flowers. Fine garden plant.

V. rupestris. One of the best plants for carpeting large surfaces in full sun, on banks or in the rockery. Roots at every joint and serves to check washing. Raised from seed, there is considerable variation, and we have several types which we will supply under the above name. Write for special prices on lots of 500 or more.

V. rupestris trehani. This is a form of *V. rupestris* with golden yellow foliage. We have had this and sold it as *V. allioni*, which we now learn is very different. The name given is correct. Blue flowers. Good for edging.

V. spicata. Resembles *V. longifolia*, but smaller in leaf and flower. Fine for massing.

Vinca minor. *Periwinkle* or *Myrtle*. Much used for carpeting under evergreens, on banks in woodlands, or for edging paths. Single blue flowers.

V. minor rosea flore-pleno. Like the preceding, except that the flowers are deep rosy purple, and double. Foliage equally good.

Viola, *Double Russian*. Before *Rosina*, this was the only truly fragrant sweet Violet that was hardy in severe climates. The flowers are blue, small, very double, and hidden beneath the foliage. They are very fragrant. The plant is vigorous, and aside from the delightful perfume, it is splendid for filling a shady corner of the rockery.

V. odorata, *Rosina*. This splendid acquisition is the first fragrant Violet, with stems long enough for picking, to be reliably hardy. The flowers are single, bright rose, and extremely fragrant. Will find a place in every garden. From 2¼-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5, \$3.50 for 10.

Yucca filamentosa. A fine perennial, especially in dry, poor soils, where it is most at home. Makes large clumps of spiky leaves, 12 to 15 inches high, and the flower-stem grows to 3 to 4 feet, carrying many creamy white, pendent bells an inch or more in diameter.

Hardy Bedding Violas

These Violas are one of our specialties. By our method of growing them for spring delivery they are vigorously started in small pots when ready to send out, and when planted in the garden they begin to flower within a few weeks, continuing throughout the greater part of the summer. Field-grown plants, when set out in spring, are checked by digging, and take much longer to get established, so that many blooms are lost. And we think, too, that they are more likely to stop flowering in midsummer.

We can ship these small plants almost anywhere, and have done so in the past. Results from all sections have been very satisfactory. If you are not familiar with these newer types of Violas—American introductions all, and suited to our climate—try them this season for bedding, for edging, or for the rockery. You'll always have flowers.

Viola, Jersey Belle. This is the newest of the Weston Violas and a somewhat different type. It originated from the same parentage as Jersey Gem, but is of more compact habit, smaller flowered, and has rounder foliage. It rarely sets seed and is ideal for the small rockery for all the above reasons. The color is lighter than Jersey Gem (by the color chart, a clear mauve), and there is a pale yellow eye. The stock of this Viola is very limited, and we reserve the right to fill only part orders if propagation this season fails to provide sufficient plants for sale.

V., Jersey Jewel. This is a much richer colored form and a more pansy-like flower. The blooms are larger, rounder, and less twisted and curled. Plant is vigorous but not compact. It is a gorgeous mass of color all summer, and is best used as separate specimen plants in the rockery or for small beds. The color is a true pansy-violet, according to Ridgway's Color Chart.

Pot-plants of Jersey Belle and Jersey Jewel, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. Field plants (fall only), prices same.

V., Jersey Gem. This Viola has no equal for the hardy garden. No plant of any kind equals it in its profusion of blooms, its steady blooming habit the entire season through, nor the attractiveness of its dark

green mounds of foliage. It does not become straggly, and if, late in the summer, it gets too large, it may be cut back to the ground, when new growth will spring up, to be covered with flowers until heavy freezing weather sets in. It is a most beautiful bedding plant if used alone or with a border of the contrasting white, and as an edging for other plants it is perfection. Particularly has it been admired as an edging for the popular Rosy Morn Petunia.

V., White Jersey Gem is identical with its parent except in color, and is fine for edging the older form.

V., Apricot. This is a fine companion for the others, and offers at the present time the only good, compact-habited yellow Viola to plant with them. The color, when true, is a delightful orange-apricot, the flower round, and the plant habit good. It is not propagated, as are the others, but is raised from seed, and is therefore variable. We have a large stock, and have already flowered some of the seed, so that we know that the plants we send out will be true to color.

Pot-grown plants of Jersey Gem, White Jersey Gem, and Apricot, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1000. Not less than 10 sold. Field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Eremurus

These have been a specialty of ours. Too few people know the stately beauty of these giants of the garden, with their 4- and 5-foot stems, the inflorescence often 3 feet long. In spite of the fact that the foliage dies away soon after flowering, they have a place in every garden.

An extremely well-drained place must be provided, else the fleshy roots are subject to rot. Otherwise ordinary garden soil suits them well. Plants will be sent out when ready, in August or later. Please note that we also offer seedlings, subject to their making sufficient growth, and do not guarantee results.

Elwesi. Very vigorous; pink. Extra-strong plants. \$8 each.

Himalaicus. White. One of the best. Hardy and vigorous. \$4 each.

Bungei. Citron-yellow; 3 to 4 feet. \$6 each.

Robustus. Rosy pink; hardy. Reaches 10 feet when established. \$6 each.

Seedling Eremuri, one year old, in the varieties **Himalaicus** and **Robustus** may be had at 50 cts. each. We do not guarantee results with these. Set in an extremely well-drained spot. Fall delivery only.

Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees and Berry Plants, Lilacs, Roses, Climbing Vines and Rhododendrons are listed in a separate catalogue which we will gladly send free on request to anyone interested.

Biennial Plants

All of the following will be supplied in strong plants which will bloom during 1931. After August 1 we shall have ready an adequate supply of all of these sorts in young plants, for flowering during 1932. If set in the autumn, so that they get well established, much better flowers are likely to result than if planted in spring, except when set out very early. Protection, as recommended for other fall-set plants, is required. Perhaps the best material is excelsior, unless a large area is to be covered. Straw is good, and so is marsh hay. A piece of mulch paper laid over the protecting material, also helps to keep melting snow and winter rains from entering the crowns of the plants.

Canterbury Bells. *Campanula medium*. Single-flowered type in separate colors of Pink, Blue, and White. The seed is of the best obtainable strain, and we have flowered them here for several years, finding them better than 95 per cent true to color. Please state color desired. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.



Foxgloves

Foxgloves. *Digitalis*. These stately plants are one of the chief ornaments of the June garden. A well-grown plant is a beautiful sight, and the flowering-time is quite long. We have three good strains, the first being the true *Gloxiniæflora* type, in two separate colors. The Shirley strain is mixed, and the plants are extremely vigorous, with immense flower-spikes and large individual blooms. This season, we can also offer a satisfactory yellow type of the true Foxglove. We have grown and flowered the Isabellinæ strain here, and the seed is of our own saving. It is a good garden plant, the color is yellow, and the flowers are large. Well worth trying anywhere.

White or Pink. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

The Shirley Strain. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Isabellinæ. Yellow Foxglove. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Hollyhock. *Althæa rosea*. The Hollyhock is one of the standbys of the old-fashioned garden, and always the most satisfactory background during midsummer for any border, for the brilliant and varied colors have a livening effect on all the other garden flowers. We offer mixed colors, in both double and single sorts, and also the following carefully selected colors in double forms.

Single or Double Mixed, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Double: Blood-Red, Crimson, Deep Rose, Pink, Salmon, White, Yellow, all at 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Pansies. *Viola tricolor*. We have grown, for several years, a strain of Pansies that surpasses in size and color any others we have seen, and a constantly increasing demand for the plants justifies our faith in their superiority. Good plants in mixed colors only. 10 cts. each, \$1.50 for 20 plants, \$6 per 100.

Pansy. *Apricot Queen*. The predominating color of this strain is apricot-yellow, but most of the plants have a touch of blue in the flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Sweet William. *Dianthus barbatus*. Our mixed strain is of the finest seeds, and our colors are either from extra-selected seed or propagated from plants that have flowered and are known to be true to color and type.

Mixed Colors, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Deep Red, Newport Pink, Scarlet Beauty, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

General List of Native Plants, Orchids, Ferns

All at 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, unless otherwise noted, delivered free.
Five of one kind or variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate

- Acorus calamus.** *Sweet Flag.* A broad-leaved plant of bogs and brooksides. Esteemed for its edible root.
- Actæa spicata rubra.** *Red Baneberry.* Fine woodland plant, growing in the edge of woods and beside roads. The colored berries and bracts are very decorative for the wild garden.
- A. alba.** *White Baneberry.* Like the preceding, except the berries are pure white.
- Anemone canadensis.** Our native Anemone, 18 inches high. A profusion of white flowers in June.
- A. caroliniana.** *Carolina Anemone.* A tuberous-rooted form from the South, 3 to 6 inches high. Give light protection.
- A. nemorosa.** *Windflower.* A fine native woodland plant, useful for carpeting the shaded rockery.
- A. virginiana.** *Thimble Berry.* A tall Anemone, flowering in the woods and fields in midsummer. Very pretty white flowers, and the seed-heads are notable until late in the year. 2 to 3 feet high.
- Anemone thalictroides.** *Rue Anemone.* Somewhat resembles the Wood Anemone. A low, white-flowered woodland plant.
- Apios tuberosa.** *Wild Bean.* A climbing plant of thickets, with oddly shaped and colored blooms. Quite decorative, and fine for climbing over an old stump.
- Apocynum androsæmifolium.** *Spreading Dogbane.* A fine plant for the edge of shrubbery. Grows 2 feet or more high, spreading, with delicate leaves and pink flowers drooping beneath the foliage. Ideal as a low edging for a shrubbery planting.
- Aquilegia canadensis.** *Canada Columbine.* Red and yellow flowers, nodding on 18-inch stems.
- A. cærulea.** *Colorado Columbine.* Blue and white flowers. Fine.
- A. chrysantha.** *Golden Columbine.* A tall, yellow-flowered form, more or less continuous in bloom if in a happy location.
- Aralia racemosa.** *Spikenard.* A woodland plant of rich soil. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and has clusters of tiny, downy white flowers followed by black berries.
- Arisæma triphyllum.** *Jack-in-the-Pulpit.* A fine woodland plant with a thick, fleshy root. Odd in flower and decorative in fruit, having berries of a brilliant red.
- Asarum canadense.** *Wild Ginger.* A trailing plant with large, round leaves and an aromatic root. Nice in deep shade.
- Asclepias tuberosa.** *Butterfly Weed; Orange Milkweed.* A fine border plant growing 2 to 3 feet high, with flat clusters of orange-red flowers.
- Calla palustris.** *Wild Calla.* A bog-plant of the edges of ponds and sphagnum bogs. May be grown in a deep, wet soil with partial shade. Round leaves on 6-inch stems, and a small flower closely resembling its larger cultivated cousin.
- Caltha palustris.** *Marsb Marigold.* Carpets wet meadows with Cloth of Gold in early May. Fine for bog-garden or deep soil.
- Campanula rotundifolia.** *Blue Bells.* Grows on the limestone ledges here. Tiny blue flowers, drooping on long, slender stems.
- Caulophyllum thalictroides.** *Blue Cobosb.* A strong-growing woodland plant with decorative glaucous foliage when young, and carrying fine blue berries when mature. Good in the wild garden as specimen plants against dark foliage.
- Chelone glabra.** *Turtlebead.* A common plant in moist ground, notable along many roads about here. White flowers, tinged rose, oddly shaped (whence the name) on a 1- or 2-foot stem in midsummer.
- Chimaphila umbellata.** *Pipsissewa.* Of the Heath family, and fine for carpeting under rhododendrons. Glossy dark green leaves and a pendent umbel of waxy white, fragrant flowers.
- Chiogenes hispidula.** *Creeping Snowberry.* A tiny, creeping vine of deep, shady swamps. Grows best in rotten wood on a moss-covered log or stump. Tiny, glistening white berries in fall.
- Cimicifuga racemosa.** *Black Snakeroot.* A tall and very decorative native woodland plant related to the baneberries. It is fine for a specimen at the end of a lawn against shrubbery. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, with a drooping terminal spike of white flowers.
- Claytonia virginica.** *Spring Beauty.* One of the prettiest of early spring-flowering plants. A creeping stem from a round tuber, with rose-colored flowers, veined pink. Woodland plant, in partial shade.
- Clematis fremonti.** An upright plant from Colorado, with drooping blue bells, followed by hairy seed-heads. Grows about 2 feet high and is decorative in leaf and plant. \$1 each.
- C. virginiana.** *Wild Clematis.* A vine that clammers over stone walls, and through hedge-rows in this section. Myriads of white flowers in midsummer and silky seed-heads persisting till the leaves fall.
- Clintonia borealis.** Plant of the woodland in partial shade. The flowers above the large, green leaves are nearly green in color, while the berries that follow are a beautiful shade of blue. One of the best woodland plants.
- Coptis trifolia.** *Goldthread.* A minute carpet of glossy green leaves for knolls in shaded woodland. The tiny flowers in May are white. The name comes from the golden yellow roots which are highly astringent.
- Cornus canadensis.** *Bunchberry.* Low-growing member of the Dogwood family. Fine in acid soil, making thick patches of foliage. The single, large, white flower is followed by a glistening red berry.

- Dentaria diphylla.** *Crinkle-root.* A fine plant for carpeting the shrubby border. It makes a dense growth of dark green leaves, 18 inches high, and will succeed in any moist, shaded position. The root-stock is edible, and the flower, which is white, appears in early spring.
- Dicentra canadensis.** *Squirrel Corn.* Tiny, bulbous plants growing in rocky soil in shade. White flowers in early spring. The foliage disappears by midsummer. Charming while in growth. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.
- D. cucullaria.** *Dutchman's Breeches.* Oddly shaped yellow-white flowers in early spring. Similar to the preceding, but larger. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.
- Dodecatheon meadia.** *Shooting Star.* A plant of the rich, open woodland, and likes leaf-mold and a fairly sharp soil, with partial shade. Flowers appear in late May, and vary from white to rose. We have a fine lot of plants grown in the nursery, vigorous and heavy. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Epilobium angustifolium.** *Fireweed.* A tall, pink-flowered plant that springs up on burned-over areas, hence the name. Very good border plant in open places.
- Eupatorium perfoliatum.** *Boneset.* Tall, white-flowered plant common to low ground. The infusion was long popular as a medicine.
- E. purpureum.** *Joe-Pye-Weed.* Similar to the preceding, but the flowers are purple or rose-colored.
- E. urticæfolium.** *White Snakeroot.* Taller than others, with heads of handsome white flowers.
- Gaultheria procumbens.** *Wintergreen.* Fine for carpeting under rhododendrons, and the leaves, as well as the glistening red berries, are deliciously spicy when chewed.
- Gentiana andrewsi.** *Closed or Bottle Gentian.* The most common species about us, and a decorative plant in moist, partly shaded locations. The flower does not open, but is a fine dark blue or purple. Only hard work by the larger bees serves to obtain the honey or pollinate the flower.
- Hepatica triloba.** *Liverleaf.* Ornamental woodland plants which answer readily to cultivation. A deep, cool, and partly shaded spot is best. The flowers are white, blue, or pink, and appear before the leaves. Nice for massing in the front of the shrubby border.
- Heuchera americana.** *Alum-root.* The native species, and a member of the Saxifrage family. Not so showy as the variety *Sanguinea*, but the tall stems of greenish white bells are very striking.
- Houstonia cærulea.** *Bluets.* These little plants carpet great spreads of sour upland pasture-land in May. Nice for the rockery in full sun. Not too easily found when out of flower.
- Hydrastis canadensis.** *Golden Seal.* A medicinal plant of the northern woods. It grows 1 foot high, with a single white flower followed by a crimson fruit.
- Iris cristata.** A woodland Iris from the South that is perfectly hardy. Only a few inches high, with porcelain-blue flowers in late May, it is one of the gems of the family. Plant in liberal colonies in deep soil under deciduous trees.
- I. foliosa.** *Leafy Iris.* A southern form that is hardy here. Similar to *Versicolor*, but very late. The blue flowers are borne low amongst the foliage.
- I. missouriensis.** Grows about a foot tall, with lavender or pale blue flowers. Thrives in wet soil, becoming dry in summer.
- I. verna.** A slender, dwarf form from Pennsylvania woods. Violet-blue flowers.
- I. versicolor.** A native form common to wet land. The blue flowers are very striking in early June.
- Leucocrinum montanum.** *Sand Lily; Star Lily.* Very early, crystal-white spring flower the size of a crocus, from a rosette of narrow foliage. One clump will often bear fifty blossoms in one season. Hardy and successful. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.
- Lewisia rediviva.** *Bitterroot.* The Montana State Flower. Pink or white star-like blooms are borne after the rosette of deciduous leaves has disappeared. A splendid plant for a dry, well-drained rock-garden, somewhat sheltered from the coldest winds.
- L. oppositifolia.** A deciduous form with pure white flowers.
- Liatris pycnostachya.** *Kansas Gayfeather.* Tall spikes of wine-red flowers in July and later. A fine garden plant and excellent for cutting.
- L. scariosa.** Grows to 3 feet tall from a beet-like root, from which several stems rise and the rosy purple flowers are borne in small compact rosettes about the top for 8 to 12 inches in midsummer. Fine with *Auratum* lilies.
- Lobelia cardinalis.** *Cardinal Flower.* A striking, tall-growing plant from brook-sides. It derives its common name from the brilliant color of its flowers. In the garden it succeeds best in a dry position, though in the wild it is often covered with water.
- Maianthemum canadense.** *Canada Mayflower.* Sometimes called False Lily-of-the-Valley since the large green leaves resemble that plant. The flowers are borne in a small white spike, and the berries are small but peculiarly spotted, finally turning red.
- Medeola virginica.** *Indian Cucumber-root.* A tall plant of woodlands with a root that is sometimes eaten. It is often 2 feet high, with tiers of leaves and a small cluster of white flowers. The centers of the leaves turn a darker color as fall approaches. Ornamental and easily grown.
- Mentha canadensis.** The brookside Mint of this section.
- Mitchella repens.** *Partridge Berry.* A trailing woodland vine bearing bright red berries that persist all winter. Fine for carpeting knolls in partial shade.

Mitella diphylla. *Bishop's-Cap.* A delicate woodland plant of the Saxifrage family, spreading by underground root-stalks. The foliage is good and the slender raceme of white flowers is a fine ornament in any wild garden. It carpets well under shrubs.

Oakesia sessilifolia. *Bellwort.* Grows 6 to 12 inches high, with one large yellow-white flower at the drooping tip.

Panax quinquefolium. *Ginseng.* Good woodland plant with a cluster of white flowers followed by red berries. Root used in medicine.

Parnassia caroliniana. *Grass of Parnassus.* A plant of wet banks, and very handsome in summer and autumn when the white flowers open. Grows 6 inches high and is fine for the rockery.

Pedicularis canadensis. *Wood Betony.* Woodland plant of dry banks. Hairy leaves and a spike of peculiar greenish and purplish flowers. Good for the rockery.

Phlox divaricata canadensis. *Canadian Phlox.* This blue, or rarely white-flowered plant is to be compared only with the *mertensia* as a woodland flower. It does equally well in the open garden if given a covering of leaf-mold, and when at home will mat and stand 18 inches high—a veritable blue carpet in late May.

P. pilosa. Somewhat like the preceding, but not so tall. Leaves hairy and the flowers bright rose.

Podophyllum peltatum. *Mandrake or May-Apple.* A swamp plant that grows well in any deep, cool soil with a little shade. In early spring it pushes up its great green leaves which look like closed umbrellas. They open and are followed by the white flower which becomes a fleshy, edible fruit.

Polygala paucifolia. *Fringed Polygala.* One of the prettiest of our woodland plants, spreading over knolls in partial shade and covering them with leaves greatly resembling wintergreen. The rosy purple flowers in May are large and rarely beautiful. Fine for rockery.

Pyrola elliptica. *Shinleaf.* Another woodland plant of the Heath family. The light green leaves rise from a creeping root-stalk, and above them, in a drooping cluster, are the white flowers, deliciously fragrant. Often grows in pine-needles.

Sagittaria latifolia. *Arrowhead.* A water-plant with large green leaves, from the shape of which the plant takes its name. White flowers in midsummer.

Sanguinaria canadensis. *Bloodroot.* One of the prettiest woodland plants we have. The large white flowers, coming in early spring, are very welcome. It is fine for the wild garden or for the rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

Sarracenia purpurea. *Pitcher Plant.* One of the oddities of the plant kingdom. The tubular leaves actually trap flies and may be said to feed on them. It is fine for the bog-garden or any moist soil in partial shade. The peculiar purple flowers rise high above the plant.



Saxifraga virginicensis

Saxifraga michauxi. *Michaux Saxifrage.* So far as we can find, there are not many native Saxifrages, and of the few we have not yet been able to get more than one for testing, besides the native local variety. This one variety from the Blue Ridge Mountains is a splendid rockery plant, and as good in plant and flower as any European variety. We recommend it strongly. Perfectly hardy. The rough, hairy leaves grow in a rosette, 3 to 6 inches across, and the stem of white flowers is sometimes 2 feet tall. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. virginensis. This is the variety growing on limestone cliffs in this vicinity and is a small replica of the above. It carpets the cliffs with white during May. Usually it favors partially shaded places and thrives in company with mosses and deeply bedded stones. Strong clumps.

Silene virginica. *Fire Pink.* The finest of all Campions in color—there is no other red like it. Neat tufts and flower-heads 1 foot high in May, although in favorable locations it is likely to grow taller. Usually it affects partially shaded banks in the roughest kind of soil. Strong nursery-grown plants. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Smilacina racemosa. *False Spikenard.* Grows about 2 feet high, with a spike of downy white flowers at the tip. The berries are speckled. A good plant for the wild garden or edge of shrubbery.

S. stellata. Smaller than the preceding, with blackish berries.

Thalictrum dioicum. *Early Meadow-rue.* Grows in rocky woodland, to 2 feet high. Leaves much divided. The flowers appear early and are greenish yellow. Good foliage plant for the border.

T. polygamum. *Tall Meadow-rue.* May stand 8 feet high if in low or wet ground. A fine border plant for the background in full sun, if damp. Large panicles of white flowers.

Tiarella cordifolia. *False Mitrewort.* A low-growing, hairy plant of rocky woods, spreading by leafy runners. Bright white flowers in spring. Fine for shady rockery.

Trientalis americana. *Star Flower.* A relative of the primroses. Grows in open, rich woodland, 6 to 8 inches high, with a single whorl of leaves, and has two or three white flowers in spring.

Trillium. See Plants of Interest.

Trollius laxus albiflorus. A white-flowering Trollius from Colorado. Does well with us. 50 cts. each.

Typha latifolia. *Cat-tail.* A bog-plant useful for bold effects in water-gardens. May be grown in any moist soil in full sun.

Uvularia grandiflora. *Bellwort.* Common to woodland. Grows from 1 to 2 feet high, branching, with pendulous yellow flowers. Very pretty, and easily cultivated.

Vancouveria hexandra. A woodland plant from the Pacific coast, used as a ground-cover for delicate plants. We have it growing under rhododendrons. Winters with us, and we expect it to prove useful.

Viola canadensis. *Canada Violet.* Has white and violet flowers. Common in rich woods. Grows readily.

V. cucullata. *Common Blue Violet.* Large-flowered, easily grown, but not fragrant.

V. pedata. *Bird's-foot Violet.* An easily grown variety, even in poor, dry soils. Very showy blue flowers.

V. pedata bicolor. A form of the preceding with blue and white flowers.

V. pubescens. *Downy Yellow Violet.* Another woodland native, common but very pretty with its soft yellow flowers.

V. rotundifolia. *Round-leaved Violet.* Also a yellow-flowered plant. Native to cold woods, with large, round leaves becoming shiny in summer.

Zygadenus elegans. *Star Hyacinth.* Somewhat resembles a miniature camassia. White flowers, not particularly showy, but making a satisfactory clump if massed.

Orchids

Aplectrum hyemale. *Adam and Eve; Putty Root.* Has two putty-colored, round roots connected by a single filament. The roots are filled with a strong adhesive material which has been used for cement, whence comes one of the common names. Native to rich woodland, with a spike of odd-colored flowers in early summer.

Calopogon pulchellus. The name of this little bog Orchid means beautiful beard, and refers to the lip. Two to six flowers grow at the end of a tall, grass-like leaf, pink-purple in color, and with the lip bearded with vari-colored hairs. Grows in open sphagnum bogs.

Cypripediums. See Plants of Especial Interest on page 3.

Goodyera pubescens. *Rattlesnake Plantain.* A native of rich woodland. Leaves beautifully white veined and reticulated. The small flower-spike is white. Nice in the shaded rockery.

Habenaria blephariglottis. *White Fringed Orchid.* Midsummer bloomer, native to swampy land and apt to be on bogs, slightly raised above the water. Well-drained acid soil, with leaf-mold and some shade, seems to suit them.

H. ciliaris. *Yellow Fringed Orchid.* Extremely beautiful form with golden yellow, much-fringed flowers.

H. fimbriata. *Large Purple Fringed Orchid.* A tall, beautiful, rosy flowered plant from wet, grassy meadows.

H. psycodes. *Small Purple Fringed Orchid.* This is the most common form, growing a foot high, and covering upland bogs with purple flowers in midsummer. Very fragrant.

Orchis spectabilis. *Showy Orchis.* Found in rich woodland, often in old roads. Has two large, thick, glossy leaves, and throws up a scape from 3 to 6 inches high, carrying a few pink-purple flowers. Very pretty.

Pogonia ophioglossoides. Found with the calopogon, in sphagnum bogs. A very gracefully nodding flower on a 6 to 9-inch stem. Pale rose to white in color and sweet-scented.

Spiranthes cernua. *Ladies Tresses.* Grows in moist, sandy, open pastures, 6 to 20 inches high, and with a peculiarly twisted effect in the flower-spike, whence the name. White flowers, deliciously fragrant.

S. gracilis. Similar to above, but differs by having the flowers all in one rank on the stem instead of three as in the preceding.

Ferns

Adiantum pedatum. *Maidenhair Fern.* Almost too well known to need describing. A beautiful species, growing to 2 feet high, in stony, partly shaded soil. Fine in the rockery and will grow in full sun.

Aspidium acrostichoides. *Christmas Fern.* Grows from 1 to 2 feet long, the shining green and evergreen leaves lying close to the ground by midsummer. Easily grown in any good soil and useful in many ways.

A. cristatum. A common Fern in wet woods, the 1 to 2-foot fronds, from 3 to 5 inches wide, standing quite erect. A fine Fern for shade for edging the Fern border, etc.

A. clintonianum. Much larger than the preceding, and is found in swampy woods. Good for wet ground.

Aspidium marginale. One of the best Ferns.

Common to rocky woods, but grows easily anywhere. It is the "Fancy Fern" of the florist. Grows 2 feet high, making a splendid showing with its broad fronds and lasting late into the winter.

A. noveboracense. Common to woods in low ground. May grow 18 inches high and is useful for bordering wet spots.**Asplenium acrostichoides.** A tall Fern, to 3 feet, native to rich woods, but growing well in the north border. A striking plant.**A. angustifolium.** *Spleenwort*. Similar to the preceding, but more common. It is a tall Fern, the fronds thin, long, and lanceolate. Fine for north-side planting.**A. eburneum.** *Ebony Spleenwort*. Similar to the Maidenhair Spleenwort but taller and more erect. Often found in open fields at the base of low ledges, though a native of rocky woodland.**A. filix-fœmina.** *Lady Fern*. This is very common in moist woods, growing sometimes 2 to 3 feet high. It is beautifully divided and is fine for north-side planting in moist positions.**A. trichomanes.** *Maidenhair Spleenwort*. One of the tiny gems of the Fern race. Grows only about 6 inches high at most, and usually less, in clefts of rock-ledges. Fine in rockery. The stems are black and the tiny pinnae nearly round and entire.**Camptosorus rhizophyllus.** *Walking-leaf Fern*. Common to moist limestone ledges. Its long tips root down and new plants arise. One of the most interesting rockery ferns.**Cystopteris bulbifera.** *Bladder Fern*. Apt to be found in ravines in wet places and lining clefts in rock-walls. A dainty fern for the rockery. Fronds from 1 to 3 feet long, slender and fragile. Apt to disappear in hot weather if allowed to become dry in full sun.**C. fragilis.** *Fragile Bladder Fern*. Like the preceding, but much smaller. Common to shaded, moist, rocky places and fine in the shaded rockery.**Dicksonia punctilobula.** *Hay-scented Brake*. A fine, easily grown Fern, which carpets our back pastures with green all summer. 2 feet high. Grows readily anywhere.**Onoclea sensibilis.** *Sensitive Fern*. Common Fern in wet meadows, sometimes 2 feet high. Grows easily and will fill poor soil even in full sun.**O. struthiopteris.** *Ostrich Fern*. A stately species, one of the best for use as a single specimen or for massing. Grows well in any deep soil, the fronds in an even vase shape, 2 to 3 feet high, and in moist places even 5 feet high. Common to brook- and river-banks.**Osmunda cinnamomea.** *Cinnamon Fern*. Common to swamps in shade. A tall Fern, sometimes 5 feet high, suitable for wet or deep, cool soils in partial shade. The fruiting pinnae are on a separate not leafy frond and are bright cinnamon color. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.**O. claytoniana.** *Interrupted Fern*. Like the preceding, but the fruiting pinnae are in the middle of leafy fronds, and shrivel early, hence the name. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.**O. regalis.** *Royal Fern*. A tall and truly regal Fern. The fronds are branching, dark green, 2 to 3 feet high. One of the best for north-side planting. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.**Phegopteris dryopteris.** *Beech Fern*. Grows four to six inches high, and is nice for partly shaded rockery. Fronds triangular, not much divided.**P. polypodioides.** Another small Fern for the shaded rockery.**Polypodium vulgare.** *Common Polypody*. Carpets boulders and ledges in woodland with its 6-inch, evergreen fronds. The pinnae are not divided. Even in winter, on warm days it will uncurl its fronds and look joyful!**Woodsia ilvensis.** *Rusty Woodsia*. This form is fine for the sunny rockery as it is native to exposed rocks and dry places. Grows from 4 to 6 inches high, rusty chaffy under the fronds; a very pretty Fern.**W. obtusa.** Similar to the preceding but taller. Grows in rocky places, and does not stand so much abuse as the other.

Osmunda cinnamomea

Plants for the Rockery

The following is a list of all the plants we grow that we consider fit for use in the rockery. Those which are listed here only have been described as far as space will permit. Many are selected from other sections of the Catalogue and are described under the indicated headings.

The building of a rockery, however small, is often an opportunity for gardening, in a spot that could be utilized in no other way. Banks and uneven mounds or hollows may be used. And if water be added, in the form of a small fountain, a bubbling spring, or a brook, the opportunities for using one's ingenuity are unlimited. We are glad to help with advice, whenever possible.

All Rock-Plants, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Æthionema. Lebanon Candytuft is the common name for this large family. All are good ground-covers, being prostrate, shrubby plants with very attractive glaucous foliage. The flowers are in round heads, like candytuft, and are in shades of purple and rose. They are hardy and thrive in any gritty soil. When not in bloom, the foliage makes a mass of color, and we can heartily recommend both this and the succeeding varieties for any rockery in full sun. The chief difference in the varieties is in the strength of growth.

Æ. coridifolium. Lilac-rose. Height 6 in.

Æ. pulchellum. Rose-purple. Height 4 in.

Æ. purpureum. Trailing. Rosy purple. Height 4 in.

Æ. saxatile. Rosy purple.

Æ. schistosum. Flowers rose. Height 9 in.

Agaja genevensis. Geneva Bugle. A fine ground-cover, spreading rapidly. Foliage dark bronze. Height 3 to 6 in.

A. reptans variegata. Like the preceding, but the foliage has a golden variegation.



Anchusa myosotidiflora

Allium cernuum. This belongs to the onion family, and the plants have the distinctive fragrance. However, the flower-heads, like little cushions, are in bright colors, and the plants rarely become unsightly. This one has rose-pink flowers.

A., Ruby Gem. A fine form. Erect, large heads of deep rose flowers.

A., Unnamed variety. Drooping pink flower-heads. Extra good.

Alyssum argenteum. See Perennials.

A. montanum. See Perennials.

A. saxatile compactum. See Perennials.

A. spinosum. A compact form with white or rose flowers. The foliage and stems are woody, and the plant is like a ball of spiny foliage. Height 3 to 6 in.

Anchusa myosotidiflora. Forget-me-not Bugloss. Fine for a partly shaded rockery position. Needs deep soil, and at least 18 inches of space.

Androsace lanuginosa. An attractive family of tiny plants. This much resembles a sempervivum, but the leaves of the rosette are woolly. The plant is only about an inch broad, but sends out runners which root and soon make a large clump. Little heads of pink flowers in May and June. On 4-inch stems. 50 cts. each.

Anemone nemorosa. Fine for shaded rockery. See Native Plants.

Aplectrum hyemale. An odd native Orchid. See Native Plants.

Aquilegia canadensis. Best Columbine for rockery. See Native Plants.

Arabis alpina. Rock Cress. Pure white flowers, like a snowy cloud, over the silvery gray foliage.

A. alpina flore-pleno. Double form of the above. Extra-choice and quite fragrant. Blooms last much longer than the single type.

Arenaria montana. A charming plant with large white flowers. Free and continuous.

A. verna caespitosa. Moss Sandwort. A tiny, moss-like plant with little white blossoms. One of the best for filling crevices in flagged walks.

Campanula carpatica. See Perennials.

C. carpatica alba. See Perennials.

C. rotundifolia. Bluebells. See Native Plants.

Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. One of the best white-flowered plants for massing in the rockery. Bright silvery foliage and large flowers. Gives a distinct impression of coolness. It spreads rapidly with large colonies.

Corydalis bulbosa. A fine bulbous plant for the rockery. Very rare. See Plants of Interest. 75 cts. each, \$2.50 for 5.

C. glauca. *Pale Corydalis.* Finely divided foliage and yellow flowers early in spring.

C. nobilis. Much like preceding, but larger and showier.

Cyclamen neapolitanum. Rare and unusual rock-plant. Attractive in foliage and flower. See Plants of Interest. \$1.25 each.

Dianthus allwoodi alpinus. A hybrid between the Allwood Pinks and *D. alpinus*. In habit they are more like *D. plumarius*, though close-tufted like *D. alpinus*. The flowers are large, and in our grounds the plants bloom steadily. Mixed colors.

D., Miss Gladys Cranfield. Seedlings of this variety constitute a fine strain of *D. plumarius*. Many choice types and colors.

D., Highland Queen. Seedlings but mostly true to type. Very deep crimson flowers. Excellent habit.

D. deltoides, Major Sterns Variety. Deep red flowers. Plant very prostrate. The foliage is a deep bronzy red.

Dielytra canadensis. *Squirrel Corn.* Attractive native with plumy foliage. Fine for shaded rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

D. cucullaria. *Dutchman's Breeches.* Similar to the above, but larger. See Native plants. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

D. formosa. *Plumy Bleeding-Heart.* Nice for the large rockery. See Perennials.

Dodecatheon meadia. Another fine native for the partly shaded rockery. See Plants of Interest.

Elymus glaucus. *Blue Lyme Grass.* A little tufted grass with glaucous blue leaves. Grows 6 inches high and is not weedy.

Euphorbia polychroma. Fine for large rockery. See Perennials.

E. myrsinites. Trailing form with odd, glaucous-leaved stems and yellow flowers. Fine for large rockery.

Galium rubrum. *Bedstraw.* A small plant with fine stems, making a foamy mass of foliage. Tiny flowers are dark brown, giving an odd effect.

Geum heldreichii splendens. Fine for large rockery. See Perennials.

Gypsophila repens. A trailing plant, spreading wide, and covered with white flowers, sometimes tinged pink.

Hepatica triloba. Fine for partly shaded rockery. Soon makes large clumps in wood soil, and lightly fertilized. See Native Plants.

Heuchera sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* Splendid for the rockery. See Perennials.

Houstonia cærulea. *Bluets.* Fine for acid soil, in part shade or full sun. See Native Plants.

Hypericum repens. A trailing plant, making broad mats of heath-like foliage and carrying yellow, bell-shaped flowers on short stems. Flowers produced in great profusion; the plant is altogether desirable and blooms over a long season.



Heuchera sanguinea

Iberis sempervirens. *Evergreen Candytuft.* See Perennials.

Iris cristata. A little gem for the rockery, in part shade and stony soil. Soon makes a good clump. See Perennials.

Lamium maculatum. *Variegated Nettle.* Small, round leaves, spotted white. Fine for close ground-cover. White and rose flowers. Very good and not weedy.

Leucocrinum montanum. An early spring-flowering plant with white flowers, like crocuses. Very fine. See Perennials. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Lilium cernuum. This and the following two Lilies are the best for rockery planting. Cover with Thymes or *Æthionemas* to protect the new shoots in spring. See Lilies. 80 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

L. tenuifolium. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100.

L. tenuifolium. *Golden Gleam.* 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$45 per 100.

Maianthemum canadense. *False Lily-of-the-Valley.* A fine native for the partly shaded rockery. White flowers on a tiny stalk, followed by red berries.

Mazus rugosum. A strong-growing ground-cover, rooting at every joint, and fine for holding banks. The blue flowers are very large for the size of the plant. Excellent in crevices of steps or pavement. Plants from small pots only.

Medeola virginiana. For the shaded rockery. See Native Plants.

Mitella diphylla. *Bishop's Cap*. Fine for the shaded rockery or for carpeting in moist soil. See Native Plants.

Oakesia sessilifolia. *Bellwort*. Fine lily-like plants which do well in dry shady places. See Native Plants.

Oenothera missouriensis. Fine for dry and sunny rockery. See Perennials.

Orchis spectabilis. *Showy Orchis*. A choice native for a rather dry spot on a bank in the partially shaded rockery. Large green leaves and rose-white flowers. See Native Plants.

Papaver nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy*. These are good plants to mass for taller color at the back of the rockery. Heavy plants. See Perennials.

Parnassia caroliniana. *Grass of Parnassus*. A tiny white-flowered native for a moist place. See Native Plants.

Pentstemon torreyi minor. A small form of the showy Beardstongue. We have raised this from seed saved from one plant here, and most of the seedlings grow only 18 inches high. Fine for sun.

Phlox amoena. Fine for carpeting. Grows 4 inches high and is a sheet of bright pink flowers in spring.

P. divaricata canadensis. Grows 8 to 12 inches high, with mats of blue flowers. Needs partial shade and some moisture. Leaf-soil is good.

P. ovata. Much like preceding, but bright rosy red flowers in June and July.

P. pilosa. Grows 8 to 12 inches high and produces great masses of lilac-rose flowers in May.

P. subulata. *Moss Pink*. Low, spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves. Flowers in April and May, in wonderful profusion. We offer three forms.

Alba. White flowers.

Lilacina. Light blue.

Rosea. Bright pink.

Polemonium reptans. *Greek Valerian*. Dwarf, compact-growing perennial, with loose, panicle-like clusters of light blue flowers in May. Height 1 ft.

Polygala paucifolia. *Fringed Polygala*. A delightful rose-flowered native for partial shade. Round green foliage. Grows only a few inches high. When happy will carpet the ground and flower profusely in June.

Primula auricula. See *Primulas* under Perennials. We recommend this and the following for rockery planting under the conditions outlined in the special section devoted to these plants.

P. cashmiriana.

P. cortusoides.

P. polyantha.

P. saxatilis.

Pyrola elliptica. Another choice native. Grows under pines in acid soil and quite dense shade. See Native Plants.

Saxifraga macnabiana. One of the finest incrusting Saxifrages for the sunny rockery. Grows readily and is attractive in leaf and flower. See Plants of Interest.

S., Mossy Variety. This sort makes a low mound and is fine in a dry spot or under sharp drainage conditions. The finely divided leaves and the white flowers on slender stems are both interesting and attractive. Grows 6 to 8 inches high and a foot across.

S. virginensis. The native Saxifrage that carpets limestone ledges in this vicinity with white flowers in spring. Should be massed in partly shaded spots or in full sun, on ledges, or at the base of a tree or rock. Give a little water during midsummer dry spells.

Sedum

This family contains some of the most commonly used plants for the rockery. Many, however, become weedy in good situations. In the following list, which covers those we grow, the sorts which should be used only for carpeting large plots are so noted. The rest are spreading, but in the main are little gems, both in leaf and in flower. So far as we have been able, we have verified our nomenclature, and we believe these all true to name. There is much confusion, however, in a few species, and if the plants we send do not agree with others under the same name, the possibilities of error in a family of hundreds of species should be borne in mind.

Our plants are from divisions made last year. They are well rooted and easily planted. Another use that is often made of these small Sedums is for making the now-popular miniature gardens, for which they are well suited.

Acre. Goldmoss. Fine for carpeting rocks. Making a dense vivid green mat an inch or so high. Yellow flowers.

Album. A variable species. Good for ground-cover, but quite vigorous. Low-growing. White flowers.

Anacampseros. Good species for carpeting. Flowers purple.

Anglicum. A small sort. White flowers. Not weedy.

Arboreum. Good as a specimen.

Brevifolium. A tiny gem for use as a specimen. Flowers white.

Dasyphyllum. Another tiny sort with white flowers.

Divergens. Grows 6 inches high. Yellow flowers.

Ewersi. Fine as specimen. Rose-colored flowers.

Hispanicum. Glauous foliage. Very tiny, smaller than and closely resembling *Lyodium glaucum*.

Lyodium. Green foliage tipped red. Fine for a low carpet. Flowers rose.

Lyodium glaucum. Glauous-blue foliaged form of the preceding.

SEDUM, continued

Middendorffianum. Brownish yellow flowers. Serrated foliage. An extra-good sort.

Nicaense. Grows to 9 inches tall. Flowers pale yellow.

Obtusatum. Bronze foliage and yellow flowers. Very low. Fine as specimen.

Pulchellum. Four to 6 inches high, with rosy lilac flowers.

Rupestis. Very common sort, spreading rapidly. Fine for carpeting large areas. Yellow flowers.

Siboldi. One of the finest of the family. Grows to 9 inches. Glauous foliage, attractively tipped with rose, which in plants just starting to grow is rarely charming. Not weedy; fine as a specimen. Also used as a border.

Sarmentosum. Strong-growing, prostrate sort with yellow flowers. Not tall, but carpets large areas quickly. Foliage light green.

Stoloniferum. Bronzy foliage and rosy pink flowers. Low-growing, strong, but one of the best for carpeting dry spots.

Tenuifolium. Another low sort. Fine as a specimen.

Sempervivum

Hens and Chickens or Houseleeks

These are attractive rockery plants, and another very large family in which much confusion exists. The forms we offer have been compared with plants from many sources, and are as true as we can make them.

Suitable for use in the small rockery or for massing in the large one, and while small they are fine for miniature gardens, with the Sedums. Collecting the various sorts makes an interesting hobby. We send out strong, single rosettes only.

Arachnoideum. *Cobweb Houseleek.* Rosettes never large, and covered with a white membrane, like a cobweb. Flowers purple.

Brauni. Rosettes medium size. Leaves bronzy red. Yellow flowers.

Fimbriatum. Rosettes medium sized. Flowers clear rose.

Glaucom. Rosettes medium to large. Leaves glaucous. Flowers rose.

Globiferum. Rosettes large. Tips of leaves incurved. Flowers clear yellow.

Hirtum. Large rosettes. A vigorous plant. Some leaves tinted red. Flowers yellow.

Laggeri. Tufted plant. Dense, compact, flattened rosettes. Leaves deep red-brown, and entirely covered with a white down. Correvon remarks "A cousin of *Arachnoideum*." Flowers inconspicuous.

Soboliferum. A smaller *Hirtum*. Flowers yellow. Globular buds, which become new rosettes, are borne in the leaves on fine stems, and, when mature, become detached and roll away.

Tectorum. *Common Roof Houseleek.* Flowers rose. Strong growing.

Triste. Beautiful deep rosy red leaves form a large rosette. No other sort has so deep a color. Flowers rose with yellow center.

We have a number of other forms, not available in quantity, and are always anxious to obtain more. If anyone has sorts not named above, and particularly if they have been identified as correctly named, we will be very glad to obtain them, in exchange or by purchase. We are anxious to have as large a collection as possible, to aid in clearing the confusion now existing. Criticism of our present list is invited.

Silene virginica. A fine native plant providing a bright splash of color in the rockery. Full sun and well-drained soil suit it. See Native Plants. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Spiranthes cernua. *Ladies' Tresses.* A white-flowered Orchid, native to moist upland meadows. Grows well on the top of the rockery, if moist, in full sun. Very fragrant.

Stachys lanata. A woolly-leaved plant sometimes called "Rabbit's Ears." Foliage gray and flat. Flowers are inconspicuous.

Talinum calycinum. A most attractive plant for a dry, sunny spot. See Plants of Interest.

Thymus herba baronna. The Thymes are fragrant-leaved plants, mostly prostrate and spreading, with tiny flowers of various shades of white and pink at the tips of the stems. We grow a number of sorts, mostly distinct. This is very sweet-scented, and quite prostrate.

T. lanuginosus. *Woolly Thyme.* Woolly foliage and bright pink flowers. Fine in the rockery, but not hard enough to be used in walks.

T. serpyllum. This is the variety most commonly used for planting in walks. When well established may be mowed with the lawn-mower. Very fragrant when walked on. Good for carpeting the banks of a rockery. Colors various.

T. serpyllum citriodorus. *Lemon-scented Thyme.* Like the preceding, except that the foliage has the Lemon Verbena fragrance.



Sempervivum

*Thymus serpyllum aureus*

Thymus serpyllum aureus. A golden variegated type of the Lemon Thyme.

T. vulgaris fragrantissimus. A distinct kind, growing 8 to 12 inches tall, and with gray foliage. Very fragrant.

Uvularia grandiflora. *Bellwort*. A fine native for a shady spot. Tall, arching stems, with several drooping yellow flowers.

Veronica

The Veronicas are among the finest plants for massing in the rockery to cover large spots or to hold banks and at the same time give an attractive bloom. The flowers of most are blue, but there is considerable difference in their season. The foliage varies in color and height, and in some instances is as interesting as the flowers. The following are all good and quite distinct.

Chamædrys. *Germander Speedwell*. A neat and distinct species growing 6 inches high, with white flowers.

Corymbosa. Selected from a bed of seedlings of *V. corymbosa stricta*, this is similar, but lower growing, if anything, and not so glossy-leaved. Flowers blue, on 8-inch stems. A good showy sort.

Corymbosa stricta. We are confident we have a true strain of this fine form, with glossy dark green leaves. Very prostrate, quite strong-growing, useful as a border, or for carpeting, or as a large specimen plant in the rockery. Flowers are dark blue, and there is a long succession of bloom.

Elegans. A flat mat of leaves from which rise 12-inch spikes of rosy pink flowers. Much like *Erica* and may be identical.

Incana. Pretty silvery foliage and striking dark blue flowers. Grows 9 to 10 inches high and is one of the most charming species for any purpose.

Repens. We have the true type of this plant. *Rupestris* is often sent instead, and is more reliably hardy. However, on gravelly loam, and with protection, it may be grown. Small round leaves. Plants only about 2 inches high. Blue flowers.

Rupestris. One of the very best plants for carpeting a large space in the rockery. When in bloom is a sheet of blue. Does well in light shade, and may also be used under shrubs to carpet and hold the ground. Fine for protecting banks.

Rupestris alba. Like the type, a splendid plant for carpeting, and differs only in the attractive white flowers.

Rupestris flexuosa. A very fine rock-plant. Lower and not so spreading as *Rupestris*, though a good strong plant. Pale blue flowers. We highly recommend it.

Rupestris trehani. Yellow-foliaged *Veronica* with attractive dark blue flowers, making a fine combination. Rare, interesting, and useful.

Violas. All of the *Violas* of the Jersey Gem type are admirably suited for the rockery, in full sun. Moisture may well be supplied through the heat of summer, however. *V. odorata*, *Rosina*, is also finely used in sun or partial shade, and *V. Double Russian*, is splendid to carpet a shady spot.

All the native *Violas* found on page 24 are suitable for the rockery, some in shade, and others in full sun as described.

Zygadenus elegans. *Star Hyacinth*. Like a miniature *camassia*. Mass in the rockery.

Ferns

We recommend the following Ferns for use in the rockery. Full descriptions may be found under Native Plants. None will grow strongly enough to crowd others, and with a few exceptions they stand considerable sun. If shade can be given through the heat of the day, it will help to keep them green all summer.

Adiantum pedatum. *Maidenbair Fern*. Likes partial shade, stony soil, and a fairly moist location at the base of the rockery.

Asplenium ebeneum. *Ebony Spleenwort*. Grows in sun, on limestone cliffs. In partial shade, is even stronger and better. Height 1 ft.

A. trichomanes. *Maidenbair Spleenwort*. A tiny gem. Grows in crevices on ledges and in moss. Partial or full sun, if moist. Height 3 in.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus. *Walking Leaf Fern*. Common to boulders and ledges in deep shade, growing in moss, and rooting down the ends of the fronds.

Cystopteris bulbifera. *Bulblet Bladder Fern*. A fine Fern for moist crevices in partial shade. Fronds are much divided, 1 foot long, and drooping. Needs moisture in midsummer.

Phegopteris dryopteris. *Beech Fern*. For shady spots. Triangular fronds. Height 3 in.

Polypodium vulgare. *Common Polypody*. Common to rocks in shaded woods, and often carpets large areas. Height 9 in.

Woodsia ilvensis. *Rusty Woodsia*. Fine in the sunny rockery, as it is native to exposed ledges. Height 4 to 6 in.

W. obtusa. Similar to the above but taller.



Gladiolus

The following list of Gladiolus is the personal selection of the grower of the bulbs we sell. Mrs. Parsons, of Glad-Aster Gardens, at Malletts Bay, Vt., grows Gladiolus because she enjoys them. From the many varieties in her fields we cut the blooms we exhibited at various flower shows last fall, and those who saw them will realize the high quality of all her varieties. These that she has selected cover the season, the range of color, and represent the finest of the modern varieties, no matter what the price asked.

Albania. A pure glistening white. Considered by many the finest white in existence. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

Alice Tiplady. A Primulinus variety with brilliant orange-yellow flowers. Dainty and yet striking. Fine for cutting. One of the finest sorts. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Amoret. Shrimp-pink, the tips of the petals shaded deep red. Charming. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100.

Crimson Glow. Very attractive, heavy spikes of deep crimson. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

Giant Nymph. A giant-flowered, light rose-pink, with a creamy yellow throat. This and Odin we consider the two finest sorts in pink shades. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Herada. A glistening light purple flower with deeper markings in the throat. Always admired for its unusual shade. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

Los Angeles. Salmon-pink, with markings of orange-scarlet in the throat. An appealing flower of an unusual shade. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

Marnia. Beautiful live orange, tinged with pink. A strong grower, fine in every way. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Louise. Salmon-orange, overlaid with scarlet. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Ming Toy. A very large flower of the finest form. Deep buff-yellow, with lighter throat. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Morning Glory. An improved Schwaben. Beautiful yellow flower with a distinct crimson blotch. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Mrs. Leon Douglas. Immense spikes of begonia-rose, striped soft orange-scarlet. A very fine sort. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100.

Odin. Salmon-pink, shaded somewhat lighter in the throat. A striking and showy variety. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Purple Glory. An exquisitely ruffled flower of a rich velvety purple shade. Greatly admired. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Rose Ash. The peculiar combination of old-rose, pink, and red, that can only be described as a smoky color, make this one of the most unusual varieties. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

Scarlano. A ruffled flower, bright orange-red in color. Very effective. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

Scarlet Wonder. Huge flowers of a brilliant scarlet-red color. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. for 10, \$7 per 100.

GLAD-ASTER GARDENS MIXTURE. Made up of the finest named varieties, and not a commercial mixture of kinds that do not sell. Each year new sorts are added to this mixture, so that it is kept well balanced in color. Every class is included and will give a profusion of bloom all summer. A hundred of these bulbs scattered through the beds will brighten your borders at a season when other flowers are scarce, and a row in the vegetable garden will give blooms for cutting at low cost, and without disturbing the garden colors. 60 cts. for 10, \$5.50 per 100, \$45 per 1000.



Hybrid Clematis

The Clematis Hybrids

The large-flowered Clematis is altogether desirable. While not so strong-growing as the *Paniculata* type, it will reach 10 to 12 feet. The vivid-colored flowers appear during midsummer and are sometimes 8 inches across. They are borne in great profusion, covering the plant. It is generally considered hard to transplant but, with the potted plants we are offering this year, there is no reason for failure. Every plant should live, grow, and flower the first year, if in a suitable location. Plant on the west or south side of a trellis or wall, so they may have early spring protection, and add lime to the soil, *always*.

Our plants are in 2½-inch pots, one year old, and are offered at a very moderate price, delivered. While not so large as the heavy, field-grown plants heretofore offered, we believe them a much better value and more sure to live and grow.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Finest double white.

Henryi. Lovely, large creamy white flowers in great quantities all summer.

Jackmani. The popular purple variety with large purple-blue flowers. One of the loveliest vines we have.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Single; red. A popular variety.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Bright carmine blooms in great quantities. Looks very well on a white background.

Ramona. Single, pale blue flowers completely cover this plant. It is a very lovely vine, and not used nearly enough.

All Clematis Hybrids, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Gentiana Crinita Fringed Gentian

This beautiful fall-flowering native is not amenable to garden culture. With very few exceptions, complete failure has attended attempts to grow it in any but a natural manner. By scattering seed here at Gardenside some years ago, we now have a fine colony.

We advise that the seed be sown amongst low grasses or small shrubs, on a bank of moist, gravelly loam, preferably alkaline. The soil need not be fertile, but moisture seems essential. Shade the spot for the first year with coarse brush, removing it the second spring. Leaves may be placed over the seed-spot the first winter as additional protection. The plant is biennial and should flower the second fall from sowing. After that time, we find that natural seeding will maintain a colony. The plant will also grow in deep, cool meadows, but care must be taken that it is not mowed or smothered by grasses. Our seed is of 1930 crop, sealed in leadfoil. Pkt. 50 cts.

Rosa foliolosa alba (Pixy Rose)

A little Texas Rose that is perfectly hardy here. Rarely grows over 8 inches high. A gem for the rockery; does not become weedy. The flower is white, fragrant, and is followed by a large red fruit. A limited number of nursery-grown plants, \$1 each.

The Coral Lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*)

Nodding Points of Brightest Scarlet
Amongst the Blue and Yellow
of the June Garden

This brilliant gem is of the easiest culture. It is hardy, flowers freely, and is quite permanent. An excellent Lily for the forefront of the border, and best planted under thymes, low veronicas, or similar close-growing plants that do not root too closely. Or it may be massed alone, making a brilliant showing and continuing in flower for a long period.

It is fine if used in the rockery, being particularly adapted for such planting as the bulbs are small, and its growth never disturbing to the other plants, as tulips may be.

We offer a splendid lot of bulbs grown and flowered here. Strong, first-size bulbs, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100.

Leiophyllum

Leiophyllum Buxifolium. *Sand Myrtle.* A low-growing evergreen-leaved shrub, fine for carpeting or as a specimen in the small rockery. Grows 18 inches high. 6 to 12 inches, B&B, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

L. prostratum. *Alleghany Sand Myrtle.* Much like the preceding, but prostrate. 4 to 6-in. specimens, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Help Us Make New Friends

Would you like to earn extra plants for your garden? You can do so by making us better known in your locality. Garden Clubs can earn money by our plan. No canvassing required. Write for full details.

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, Inc., Shelburne, Vt.